









# Charter airlines in joint lobby

By DAVID FAIRHALL,  
Air Correspondent

Representatives of all the big American and European charter airlines are meeting in Strasbourg tomorrow to coordinate their campaign to eliminate governmental restrictions on cheap group travel—particularly the widely abused regulations which specify that their passengers must have some "affinity" with one another.

For example the British rules stipulate that to charter an airline, a group of at least 15 must be formed for some other purpose—anything from growing dahlias to practising judo—and members who travel must have joined at least six months beforehand.

The meeting is being organised by the American National Air Carriers Association. The British airlines Caledonian, BUA, Donalson, Britannia, Lloyd International and Dan-Air have been invited.

The president of Universal Airlines, Mr. C. L. Hickerson, who was in London yesterday on his way to the conference, said that if the proposed relaxation of the US Civil Aeronautics Board rules was blocked by the scheduled carriers, his airline would carry on the fight in Congress.

It was essential to get away from "this crazy affinity business" which, in his view, protected the commercial status quo rather than the interests of the consumer. Universal has not yet received US Government approval to take over American Flyers Airline and will therefore be moving into the European charter market.

The argument about charter rules and group fares has come to a head this year largely because of excess airline capacity which is in turn due mainly to the introduction of the Jumbo jets on the North Atlantic.

The charter operators are, of course, in it for whatever they can get in the way of additional passenger traffic. Government controls over them were introduced—at least in the British case—primarily to prevent a scheduled traffic that would make the provision of regular services uneconomic.

**New traffic**  
The charter operators claim that such fears are greatly exaggerated, since while admittedly attracting passengers away from scheduled services, they also generate new traffic. Mr. Hickerson believes that the American CAB is beginning to accept this argument and the proposed new charter rules certainly seem to confirm this.

As for the British Department of Trade and Industry, which has been reviewing its policy, it seems at least to accept that something drastic must be done to fill all those empty seats on the North Atlantic, and in this it has the support of major scheduled carriers such as BOAC, Pan American, and TWA.

There are two questions to be resolved: what sort of balance between scheduled and charter operations should the Government try to strike by means of its regulations, and will the smaller scheduled airlines all of whom have equal voting power in the International Air Transport Association—accept the various promotional fares that are to be discussed at the conference in Montreal later this month?

Meanwhile BOAC has made it clear that it intends to be covered either way. Unless it can get approval for the extension of something like its Early Bird fare—offering a large discount to passengers who book one month in advance and risk losing it if they cancel—it will now go into the charter market in a big way through a company named for this purpose outside the IATA.

No evidence was available in Israel today that there has been any progress towards a partial peace settlement leading to the reopening of the Suez Canal. Apart from President Sadat's public speeches, which are regarded here as unimportant in the extreme, no official Egyptian reply to the detailed suggestions made by Israel has been received here.

The proposals, which Mrs. Meir today defined as "clarifications of principles," were handed to Mr. Rogers, the United States Secretary of State, during his visit here last month.

Officials today admitted to having heard "rumours" that an Egyptian reply had been handed to Mr. Rogers this week in Paris, and that this contained "marginal modifications of the Egyptian position."

According to the "rumours," Cairo had dropped its insistence on a first-stage withdrawal must be accompanied by a timetable for total withdrawal from Sinai. But the demand for an Israeli commitment to complete withdrawal remains, and so does the insistence that Egyptian troops should be allowed to cross the canal.

If ever there was a chance that Israel might modify her absolute rejection of both these conditions, the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty appears to have killed it. Mrs. Meir declared today that after the treaty "Egypt can no longer consider herself as nonaligned, and she has declined to the status of a long-term satellite in the sake of short-term benefits."

Speaking in Parliament, Mrs. Meir restated all Israel's basic conditions for pulling back from the canal: that the arrangements should be "separate and apart" — not linked to the Jarring talks, to the Security Council resolution, or to the Big Four talks; that Egypt must "clear and operate the canal for the benefit of all" including Israeli ships and cargoes; there must be effective and agreed procedures for pulling back; and "Measures of deterrent against violations



## Mrs Meir seeks US arms

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, June 9

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In Article 8, the Soviet Union "undertakes to achieve offensive power by training the armed forces and preparing them to wield the weapons supplied to them." This meant that over and above the terms of the

agreement, and no Egyptian or other forces can cross the canal. The Israeli proposal contained no geographical details about the extent of withdrawal. Mrs. Meir today denied reports that General Dahan had suggested 35 kilometres, or any other distance, in his recent conversations here with Mr. Sisco, the US Assistant Secretary of State.

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tary commitments which Sadat described as a new element in the Egyptians' struggle against Israel.

She claimed that "the preservation of Israel's defensive and deterrent strength is the most important factor in preventing a renewal of fire, and it alone facilitates the continuation of political efforts for the achievement of peace without military or political coercive conditions."

This effort is vital in the light of the fact that the Egyptian rulers, actively helped by the Soviet Union, are continually striving to undermine the arms balance in order that Israel may be exposed to military threats and political blackmail. Egypt's current political objective is the blocking of Israel's sources of armaments."

Mrs. Meir's appeal for arms "without delay" is a reference to the fact that there has been a hiatus between Israel's latest requests for arms, and American commitments to fulfil them. Such delays are "out of the ordinary and are due to purely bureaucratic reasons in Washington."

But there is always the possibility of their being used as a means of putting political pressure on Israel. And the Israelis know, as most small boys know, that it sometimes pays to cry before you are hurt. For the moment, Israeli politicians and generals make no secret of the fact that the recent huge deliveries of arms have not been enough for current requirements.

Mrs. Meir did not ask for an American friendship treaty to match the Soviet-Egyptian one, and her contemptuous reference to Egypt's loss of her non-aligned status may be taken as implying rejection of such an idea. But there is a growing demand in Israel for a more permanent and reliable US commitment, freeing Israel from the perennial round of haggling.

Mr. Shimon Peres, the Minister of Transport who used to be in charge of arms purchasing, has been widely quoted as saying, "Yesterday I promised that he would do anything to get the arms."

The Israeli has openly blamed the State Department for Dr. Jarring's ill-fated initiative. What would have happened if there had been no such history of hypothetical riddles.

## Senate vote for 2-year call-up limit

Washington, June 9

The Senate voted 67 to 11 today to limit draft calls to 270,000 over the next two years. The limitation, which would take effect on January 1, 1971, and 140,000 in the subsequent year — was approved as an amendment to a pending Bill to extend the basic draft law for two more years. A final vote on the Bill itself has not yet been set.

The Senate action represented the first time since President Nixon's authority to conscript men. It was proposed in a move by Senator John Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and manager of the Draft Bill. Senator Stennis also agreed to the removal of an escape clause to permit the President to exceed the ceiling in a national emergency.

Pentagon observers said that, having an emergency, there would be little or no difficulty in staying within the 270,000-man limit. In 1970, a total of 163,500 men were called up. Some officials have indicated that this year's figures may not be much more than 110,000. — UPL

## Restriction for freed writer

Writer Andrei Sinyavsky, who was released from prison this week, will not be allowed to live in Moscow. Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel were sentenced to prison camp in 1966 for writings which authorities considered "anti-Soviet slanders." Daniel was freed in September, 1970, and lives in the town of Kaluga. He was also banned from living in Moscow. — UPL

## New space suit on view

Moscow, June 9

The three Russian cosmonauts aboard the Salyut laboratory fired it into a higher orbit today and donned a new exercise suit designed to attack the prolonged weightlessness of manned spaceflight.

Soyuz 11 commander Georgi Dobrovolsky and engineers Vladimir Volkov and Viktor Patsayev drove the 25-ton craft into a higher orbit for the second consecutive day. Dobrovolsky then demonstrated the elastic exercise suits during a live telecast to earth. He somersaulted slowly and did bicycle-riding leg exercises.

"The new suit is used to keep the muscular system in normal condition," Tass said. "It helps prevent muscular deterioration, which is possible in conditions of weightlessness."

Soyuz 9 cosmonauts, who last year set an 18-day spaceflight endurance record, complained upon landing of weakness, weight loss, and high pulse rates. Space sources said it took weeks for them to regain normal strength and energy. A Soviet science commentator said that it was hoped that with the help of this new suit, the cosmonauts would be able to work after return to earth.

Later today the cosmonauts closed down their Soyuz 11 spaceship. The move indicated that the men were settling in for a long stay aboard the Soyuz-Salyut complex.

The "conserved" systems of Soyuz 11 and docked into the nose opening of Salyut, Tass said. This meant that the crew put the ship in a standby state to conserve its electricity while it waits to take them back to earth.

The men have moved into the rooms of the cosmic laboratory, where, according to Tass, the standard of comfort is high: "There are vacuum cleaners, water heaters, devices for warming food, refrigerators — in other words it is a modern flying hotel where even a library of the cosmonauts' favourite books is maintained." — UPL

## 'Agreement' puts end to NY strike

New York, June 9

More than 8,600 city employees ended a crippling two-day strike here today with an agreement to submit their claims to the State legislature for approval next year.

Both Mayor Lindsay and Governor Rockefeller, head of District 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, expressed pleasure over the settlement negotiated on Tuesday night by the city's Office of Collective Bargaining. But their interpretation of the terms differed.

## Helsinki critics hear Lee defend his press policy

Helsinki, June 9

The Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, vigorously defended his Government's policy towards the press under close questioning from sometimes hostile delegates at the International Press Institute (IPI) general assembly here today.

He told the assembly that any Singapore Government failing to take the measures which he had taken would be failing in its duty.

Mr. Lee was referring to the recent closure of two English-language daily newspapers, the "Singapore Herald" and the "Singapore Free Press," and the detention of four employees of "Nanyang Siang Pau," a Chinese-language daily.

He repeatedly stressed in a prepared statement and in answers to questions that the Singapore situation was potentially explosive and that his Government could not allow any press organ to exploit it.

From time to time, he said, "foreign agencies" used local proxies to set up new, or buy into established, newspapers, not to make money but to make political gains by shaping opinions and attitudes.

"My colleagues and I feel we have the responsibility to neutralise their intentions. In such a situation, freedom of the press, freedom of the news media, most be subordinated to the overriding needs of the integrity of Singapore, and to the primacy of purpose of an elected Government."

The Government has taken — and from time to time, I fear, will have to continue to take — firm measures."

In a Finnish radio interview before addressing the IPI assembly, Mr. Lee said Amnesty International was not welcome to inquire about political prisoners in Singapore, but he would not object to inquiries from the International Red Cross. He added that it was not clear where Amnesty was obtaining money to finance its activities in Singapore.

But everybody knows the International Red Cross, and I would have no objections if it wants to look at the situation of these people (political detainees), he declared. Mr. Lee said there were about sixty political prisoners in his country of whom about a half-dozen were "hard core." — Reuter.

Robert Reece odds from Kuala Lumpur: A New York Times correspondent, Anthony Polsky, conferred in Malaysia today after receiving notice from the Singapore Government that his professional visit pass was not being renewed.

Referring to the Singapore Government's charge that he had "colluded" with Amnesty International to prepare a list of political prisoners in the republic, Mr. Polsky insisted that his relationship with Amnesty was purely professional, and that at the time of his meeting with its Secretary General, Mr. Martin Ennoles, he was preparing an article which later appeared in the "New York Times."

Mr. Polsky added that articles critical of Singapore in the "New York Times" and the "Sydney Bulletin" had been written in good faith.

Mr. Polsky commented: "An ideal system would yield positive answers to them all. There is as yet no country in the world which can answer 'yes' to all of them."

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Do they inform their communities about the future in time to allow public opinion to understand and influence decisions before they are reached? Is the majority of their revenue drawn from the service they provide or does it come from advertising? Do they operate any system of workers' self-management or industrial

## Arnoldo Mondadori

Arnoldo Mondadori, who was for many years the most important publisher in Italy, has died at his home in Verona. He was 81.

Born into a farming family in Ostiglia, his education was left largely in his own hands. He began his career in a small printing office in his native town where he founded the Italian Socialist weekly "La Luce." During the First World War he laid the foundation stones of what was to become a great book and magazine publishing business by publishing a series of magazines for the troops.

Between 1919 and 1931, Mondadori founded "Le Graze," a series of novels. In the latter year he founded in Verona his printing plant which grew to be one of the highest and most modern in Italy.

He was always eager to develop the periodical activities of his house and his publications included women's and children's magazines and periodicals on current affairs and on cultural and industrial topics. He was also the first firm in Italy to launch the modern paperback.

Another MP likely to lose his seat is the Party's Secretary-General, Mr. Lim Kit Siang who was imprisoned for a year without trial after the May 1969 riots in Kuala Lumpur. Tan Abul Razak, has told Parliament that Mr. Lim was liable to disqualification because of his failure to submit a return of expenses while acting as election agent for a DAP candidate in 1968.

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## Power balance upset—envoy

Washington, June 9

Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's Ambassador today discussed with the State Department his country's request for more American arms to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East.

After an hour's meeting with Mr. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Mr. Rabin referred to Mrs. Meir's announcement in Parliament that the Soviet-Egyptian treaty required more US arms to correct the balance.

"Our position is very clear and I believe it is known to the US Government in even more detail," he said.

Asked the purpose of today's meeting, Mr. Rabin said it was to maintain contact with the US and to discuss recent developments in the Middle East, including the question of the balance of power.

Regarding prospects of an interim accord including a partial withdrawal of Israeli troops and reopening of the Suez Canal, Mr. Rabin said he believed that as a result of the new Soviet-Egyptian pact President Sadat was not as free as before. He was much more dependent on the will of the Soviet Union.

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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# Japan to take back nuclear site from US

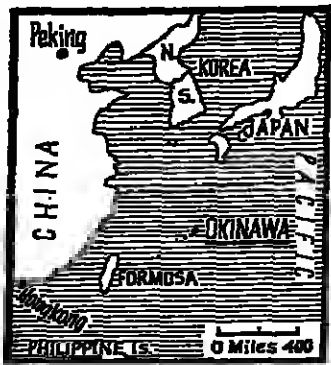
Paris, June 9

The United States and Japan today approved a treaty under which Japan will resume control over Okinawa, which United States troops seized in 1945 and turned into America's largest nuclear base in the Pacific. Secretary of State Mr. Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Ichiro Aichi told newsmen after a three hour US Embassy meeting that they have completed the final draft of the pact and will sign it simultaneously on June 17, in Washington and Tokyo.

Under the eight-point treaty the US will remove its nuclear arsenal and most military goods from the 30 bases it has built on the island by the time Japan takes over. Under an agreement reached by President Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in June, 1969, Japanese sovereignty over Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu archipelago is to be re-established in 1972.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States was already building a new Pacific nuclear base on the Marshall Islands. Located halfway between the southern tip of Kyushu and Taiwan, Okinawa has been the main US nuclear base in the China Sea for years. The US Air Force based some of its B52 giant bombers there after the seizure of the spy ship Pueblo by the North Koreans in 1968.

But while being of great strategic value for the US Far Eastern Command, the island has been on occasion a source of recurrent friction between Washington and Tokyo. Though the work on US bases was one of its most lucrative earnings, the



local population, numbering about eight hundred thousand, was often involved in incidents with the US forces. In Japan itself a strong campaign was being waged for the recovery of the island.

Not all of the bases will be handed over to the Japanese when the final date for the take-over is set. Some US bases will remain on the island, but it will no longer be a nuclear base. The treaty also allows the US Government to operate American broadcasts from Okinawa for five years before a new arrangement is negotiated.

The pact calls for the payment of a substantial Japanese compensation for the transfer of the military equipment. The cost will probably amount to \$320 millions.—UPI

## A spiritual revival behind the Curtain

From DAN MORGAN: Belgrade, June 9

Late last year, Karel Hruza, a tough, hardline Communist sometimes described as Czechoslovakia's "Black Pope" by his enemies in the Roman Catholic church, made a striking admission.

"In our country, religion has an impact on 80 per cent of the population, in certain areas of thought on a still greater number," wrote the head of the Czech Office for Church Affairs in the Soviet Publication "Znanie."

The article was not published in Czechoslovakia. In addition to the expected attacks on Church "dilettanti" for exploiting the "anti-socialist" wave of 1968, and a virulent barrage against the Vatican as the "organiser of politico-military blocks," it carried other admissions about the deep roots of religious interest.

Between 1966 and 1969, for instance, the combined circulation of Czech and Slovak church papers surged from 73,000 to 295,000 before declining again under Government pressure.

In effect, Hruza, who has been leading Prague's negotiations with the Vatican, was conceding that 22 years of almost unbroken anti-church policies had failed miserably to snuff out religious expression.

In fact, there is evidence of a spiritual revival of sorts in Eastern Europe, if not of interest in church-going and more organised forms of expression.

In Russia the works of Berdyaev, Frank, and Bulgakov, Marxists who underwent religious conversions before the revolution, are read, and there is a lively "underground" in religious works, according to church sources.

One priest who has travelled widely in the Soviet Union said that "Marxism no longer meets all the needs of young people. They are looking for some spiritual outlet outside of it. The question is whether one can distinguish between the social and economic aspects of Marxism while disregarding its atheism."

There is also ample overt evidence of religion's continued hold on the populations living under communism. On any Sunday, cathedrals in Zagreb, Prague, and Warsaw are filled. Many of those present are young people, including non-believers who say that they enjoy the pageantry, colour, music, and magnificence of the service. Every Sunday the village roads of Poland are clogged with country folk making their way

to churches sometimes 20 miles or more away.

Although the Orthodox Church in Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Southern Yugoslavia lacks external support and has therefore proved more submissive to government pressures, it too has managed to survive.

Even in areas that are predominantly Roman Catholic in Croatia, Serbian Orthodox churches (many of them demolished by Fascist Ustashi squads during the Second World War) are being rebuilt, partly with money raised by notices in Serbian newspapers printed in the United States and elsewhere.

Communists themselves have not been immune to the traditional pull of the Church. During the Baltic Sea Week festivities in Rostock, for instance, a top Communist slipped away to visit a newly restored church. Some Polish Communists are said to attend Mass in towns far from their districts. In Yugoslavia, Communists have shown up for funerals of bishops.

The party leaders of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia all come from Catholic backgrounds, and the mother of Polish leader, Edward Giersek, is a churchgoer.

### In prison

According to Church sources, several Czech priests are in gaol for alleged political involvement after the 1968 Soviet invasion. Religious training of women has ceased, and since 1960 13 diocesan seminaries for men have been abolished, leaving only two seminaries in Prague and Bratislava which are under direct control of the Senate.

Polish Catholics, encouraged by signs of a genuine governmental effort at coexistence, have complained for years of various harassments, including official prying into the names of persons receiving catechismal instruction (religious education is no longer permitted in schools), job discrimination, and bans on wearing crucifixes at work.

Nevertheless, Poland, East Germany, and Bulgaria have advanced money for the renovation of some church structures with artistic value, and nowhere has there been the fanatical attempt to eradicate religion such as that which took place in Albania. The sensitivity of the regimes in attacking the religious problem may stem from a realisation that repressive policies have made more believers than atheists. — "Washington Post."

## Kidnap gang sought

Palermo, June 9

Hundreds of police manned road blocks around Palermo and combed the city's slums today in a hunt for a gang which kidnapped Giuseppe Vassallo, the 26-year-old son of a millionaire builder and reputed Mafia leader.

Vassallo's father, Francesco Vassallo, aged 61, is called "The Untouchable" by Sicilians. He is listed by tax authorities as one of the richest men in Palermo and by police as one of the most

powerful members of the underworld.

Giuseppe Vassallo was forced into a car yesterday as he left a Palermo nightclub. The car was later found burned and abandoned.

Within minutes of the kidnapping, police set up road-blocks and began a wide-spread search. A spokesman said today that no trace of the men has been found. Police sources said they feared the kidnapping could touch off gangland reprisals. — UPI

MR XUAN THUY, chief North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks said yesterday that the prisoner-of-war issue, properly coupled with a total United States withdrawal, could be settled while the Thieu-Ky regime is still in power in Saigon.

But he indicated that Hanoi will not agree if the US intends to continue to arm and support the South Vietnamese forces.

The points emerged during an interview here with Mr. Thuy. The questions and Mr. Thuy's answers included:

Question — You have said that the US should fix a "reasonable" date for complete and unconditional withdrawal of "all" American forces. Would you clarify the word "all"?

Answer — When I use the word "all" I mean the totality of US forces in Vietnam. It includes all kinds of arms — ground, air, naval forces — on the territory, air space, water of Vietnam including US military personnel, American military advisers. . . . We don't have any objections if US planes are based in foreign countries provided they are not used against Vietnam.

The reference to aircraft based in foreign countries was in response to a query about the US Air Force in Thailand. When he was reminded that his spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Lee, who was present at the interview, had mentioned last week American use of both Japan and Okinawa, Mr. Thuy said that was because they had been used in the war against Vietnam.

Q—Does the word "all" include both any form of a so-called residual force and a military training and assistance group?

A—These military personnel are included in the word "all."

Q—Does the word also include the forces of South Korea, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand now in South Vietnam?

A—Yes.

Q—When you say that if a "reasonable" date is set for total withdrawal and then the question of American prisoners could be "rapidly" and "easily" settled, are you speaking of those prisoners held only in North Vietnam or also in the South, in Laos, and in Cambodia?

A—Mr. Thuy, in short, said he was speaking of those held in North and South Vietnam. As to Laos, Prince Souphanouvong, of the Pathet Lao, has said that those captured will be released when all bombing of Laos is stopped. Prisoners held in Cambodia come under the competence of the exiled Prince Sihanouk.

Q—If President Nixon set a withdrawal date to your satisfaction, would the prisoners be immediately released, released only after the end of withdrawal, or concurrently at the same pace as withdrawal?

A—I cannot answer for the

time being for this is the key to settlement. As long as Nixon does not set a date we cannot go into details of a settlement. The question of prisoners relates to the aftermath, the consequence of war, so all questions should be settled first. But we have shown flexibility.

Q—What would you consider a "reasonable" date for withdrawal, given the logistic problem — six months, nine months, one year from the date of an announcement?

A—A reasonable date was proposed by the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government), which on September 17, 1970, had proposed withdrawal by June 30, 1971. But Nixon did not agree. Let him propose a date. The seas and the air were "under US control" and a retired US Marine general, David Shoup, had said it would take 10 days to prepare and 15 more to withdraw.

Q—You have repeatedly referred to "two crucial questions" involved in settling the Vietnam problem, the military and the political questions, and have said they are "inseparable." The political question has been posed as removing the Thieu-Ky regime from office and the formation of a coal-

ition Government. Is this political issue also a condition for releasing prisoners?

A — The question of the release of prisoners is related only to the military question. This shows our flexibility. It should have been linked to the political question.

Q—But what does "inseparable" mean then?

A — If we speak of the whole question of Vietnam, of ending US aggression, then the military and political questions should be linked. But if a reasonable date is set the question of prisoners may be settled.

Q—Why do you say "may" and "can" put it down will be settled. From now on it is will.

Q—Since you have said a withdrawal and release of prisoners could be accomplished while Thieu and Ky are still in power, what about military and economic aid from the US to their regime afterwards?

A—That is the point of linking political and military questions . . . it should also settle the question of releasing all American prisoners of war before then.

Suppose the US withdraws but it maintains the Saigon administration and continues to give it military aid and that administration continues to oppress the people of the South.

We would return to the period existing before the introduction of the American expeditionary force. It is what we call neo-colonialism and the US would remain involved in Vietnam.

Mr. Thuy said: "Our desire is a total US withdrawal and a change from the Thieu-Ky regime so the people of South Vietnam can form their own Government of their own choice. Then the people of the South will accept American aid on the basis of mutual agreement."

The North, too, he added when asked, would be prepared to establish relations with all countries including the US, and to accept aid on the same basis. — Washington Post.

In Washington, Mr. Ronald Ziegler, the White House spokesman, ruled out a unilateral withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam by December 31 as "too precipitous" even if the Communists agreed to release all American prisoners of war before then.

# Withdrawal date 'up to Mr Nixon'

From CHALMERS M. ROBERTS: Paris, June 9



Mr Xuan Thuy

# Rumania joins Mao protest

Tokyo, June 9

China and Rumania today called for a withdrawal of United States and allied troops from Vietnam to let the Vietnamese people "decide their own destiny free from any foreign interference."

It was part of a communiqué issued in Peking after a nine-day visit to China by President Ceausescu of Rumania.

The communiqué, reported by the official New China News Agency and monitored here, said the two countries "hold that the Vietnam question must be settled" on the basis of conditions laid down by the Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. One of the conditions is the withdrawal of American and allied troops from Vietnam.

It added: "The US aggression troops and their vassal troops must withdraw completely from Indo-China and must respect the right of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to decide their own destiny free from any foreign interference. The Indo-China peoples are sure to win: US imperialism and its lackeys are bound to be defeated."

The Rumanians supported China's admission to the United Nations and said that "without the participation of the People's Republic of China, no thorough settlement of important questions in international life is possible."

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## HOME NEWS

## Judge attacks violence

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Mr Justice Willis said at the opening of the Assizes yesterday that the high incidence of violent crime could lead judges to consider whether the "former traditional treatment" of young offenders was more effective in controlling crime.

The judge was speaking the day after Sir John Alderton, the Metropolitan Chief Commissioner, had called for long prison sentences for hardened criminals, and Mr Harold Salisbury, Chief Constable of York and North-east Yorkshire Police, had criticised "too soft" penalties for young offenders.

The judge said: "The calendar for this assize is indeed a sad one. There are 62 prisoners; and 41 of those, no less, are charged with crimes of violence. The majority of these, unhappily, are young men not exceeding the age of 21 or 22."

"It is a familiar and depressing picture of urban crime, and hears out fully the warnings and recommendations of your Chief Constable."

He said it might well lead those who had to deal with teenage violence to question whether the post-war trend, particularly the restrictions placed on judges dealing with offenders under 21, was anything like as effective for society and the individual as what the Chief Constable had called the "former traditional treatment."

● A 21 per cent increase in indictable offences in Wilts since 1965—from 9,405 to 13,279—was reported yesterday. But the detection rate improved from 45 per cent to 49 per cent.

The Government was urged yesterday by the National Federation of Women's Institutes to speed research into integrating plastic packaging material after 6,000 women at the institute's annual meeting had been told that research at Aston University was not backed by plastics manufacturers.

Professor Gerald Scott said at the Albert Hall in London that his research was not backed by industry because if only one company began to use "degradable" plastics, it would be put at a disadvantage. He said: "The answer is for the Government to intervene and put every commercial plastics company on the same basis."

It was only a matter of time before Britain was hit by the worst effects of plastics pollution. The World Packaging Organisation was looking to Britain for a lead in providing an answer "but we have no money to do this unless the Government will give us funds," Professor Scott said.

He said his team was developing an additive to make plastics break down after exposure to the sun; some could be made to degrade within two weeks, and it was "extremely unlikely" that the additives would be toxic.

Mrs Barbara Saxton, of the Leigh Women's Institute, Surrey, said it was important that the Government should help Professor Scott and his team to continue their research—even if they could not prove that their method was commercially viable.

**Pleasure cut**  
A "strong protest" is to be made by the British Resorts Association to the Department of Trade and Industry because of a 610 per cent increase in the marine survey fee for pleasure boats.

**Hunt on for children seized by father**  
Three young children, taken by their Canadian father from their mother's home in Paris, are believed to be in England, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr Justice Pivman ordered the father, Mr Alan Stankevicius, not to take the children—Brigitte aged 11, Claude, 10, and Sophie, seven—out of the country.

After hearing in private an application by the mother, Mme

## 10,000 laid off as motor strike grows

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

All British Leyland's popular car production was halted yesterday as strikes over pay disputes spread disruption through the company's two biggest plants, at Cowley, Oxford, and Longbridge, Birmingham.

Nearly 10,000 workers were laid off. New talks are to be held in York tonight between union leaders and senior BLMC management about the week-old dispute at the Cowley assembly plant which shows no signs of ending before the weekend.

Meetings in London yesterday appeared to be reaching some measure of agreement, but the strike by 147 maintenance fitters has not wider issues.

The Cowley fitters—whose strike has stopped production of the new BLMC car, the Marina, are demanding the same pay improvements as those awarded to electricians at the plant, but they are refusing to accept productivity "strings."

An important principle is clearly at stake because if the company concedes the fitters' terms, it would then find it difficult to resist similar settlements for other workers.

Since another 2,500 Cowley workers are already covered by day-wage agreements now being renegotiated, BLMC management seems to be under some pressure from the Engineering Employers' Federation—of which the company is an important member—to establish the principle of productivity deals.

Today's talks will consequently bring in leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Vehicle Builders as well as officials of the fitters' own union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Dislocation caused by the fitters' strike at Cowley continued to spread yesterday. As well as the 5,400 assembly workers laid off as a direct result of their stoppage, 1,090 workers at the nearby body plant are now idle.

**Motor utopia delayed**  
Electric urban cars will appear in measurable numbers by about 1985, but the petrol-engined vehicle will still be the most common form of transport, at least until the end of the century. A study by the German Automobile Club on traffic development in cities says the deserting of public transport for the private car can no longer be stemmed.

The German study says the electric urban car remains the realm of Utopia, and it would be a great mistake to forgo plans for creating adequate city parking for private cars.

The authors note the increasing number of drivers who leave their cars doing nothing all day parked at the roadside. These "Plimpet" cars account for 45 per cent of the total parking space in Frankfurt.

Ironically for a country already endowed with one of Europe's most comprehensive motorway networks (though probably for a motorway organisation) the study blames congestion, traffic costs, and road hazard on the failure of the Federal Republic to build a valid road network.

**Death after message was delayed**  
Police in two counties have been asked to investigate the passing on of a message about a man who was later found unconscious on Borrowdale. The man, 51-year-old Norman Shaw, of Geneva Gardens, Darlington, died in Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, two days after he had been found from exposure and the effect of drugs.

Mr Edward Gaunt, deputy coroner for Carlisle, who called for the inquiry after recording a verdict of suicide, said yesterday: "A letter postmarked Keswick, which clearly indicated that Mr Shaw intended to take his life, was received by his wife. She took it to Darlington police station at 8.30 am, but unfortunately it seems Keswick police were not alerted until late in the evening. There was some delay in transmitting the information between Darlington and Keswick, and I feel an inquiry should be held to try to make sure this doesn't happen again."

Mr Gaunt praised Keswick police and mountain rescue teams who went out to find Mr Shaw.

At a meeting of the directors after the lunch, Mr J. G. S. Linacre was elected chairman for 1971-2 and Mr Morrell was elected vice-chairman. Mr Linacre began his speech in Sheffield and has worked in London, Newcastle, and Leeds. He is managing director of Yorkshire Post Newspapers.

Mr Morrell forecast "a small profit" for the first time since 1963. He said "increases in tariffs in 1970 and 1971 were

Two hundred maintenance fitters at Longbridge walked out on unofficial strike, claiming that the management had failed to implement the terms of a job-evaluation scheme, covering 8,000 workers, which was agreed last month.

The strike brought the Mini, 1100, 1300, and 1800 assembly lines to a standstill and made 3,000 other workers idle.



General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, at the Ministry of Defence in London, yesterday. He is paying a five-day visit to the Royal Marines and will join 41 Commando at sea in HMS Bulwark

## No room at the inn for summer's flood of youth

Hopes of a youth hotel to ease the acute shortage of cheap holiday accommodation in London died yesterday when youth organisations decided not to pursue the idea because of lack of money.

The idea has been urged for 14 years, with Crystal Palace as a possible site. A meeting of youth organisations yesterday admitted defeat in view of the difficulty in obtaining finance from the Government and the Greater London Council.

Delegates, who came from 30 organisations, hoped that plans for the hotel will still be pressed by the London Tourist Board and English Tourist Board.

A working party on the problem of cheap accommodation decided to seek hedging and other equipment for emergency accommodation from the Ministry of Defence and the GLC. The working party, organised by the

good order of the 60,000 square foot site.

The Rev Hodgetts said yesterday that he had already bought 200 two-tier bunk beds at 30s each. "No one really seems to have known what was allowed until they looked up the relevant Acts," he said. "We filed in a form for planning permission but there was no form available for a licence under the 1936 Public Health Act, so we sent a letter instead."

The site borders Hammer-smith council's area, and at one point the site is across the road from a residential area. Ealing council has offered to consider the views of Hammer-smith council before giving approval to the project.

A spokesman for Hammer-smith council said that this would almost certainly be forthcoming "so long as it is a well run, orderly camp."

Commenting on the adjudication, Mrs Robb says she wrote to the Press Council asking why it had excused the "Nursing Times" and she received a reply which "avoided the issue."

The entire proceedings were "behind curtains," she says. "In our case even the complainant was excluded. AEGIS was not invited to appear before the council."

Earlier yesterday, the committee decided not to hear a solicitor representing Mr Kyle, because it had "complete confidence" in each member of staff at the approved school and felt that no further action need be taken.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER  
London Tourist Board, asked the English Tourist Board to make loans to youth organisations to buy bedding, and decided to investigate the extent of the bed shortage.

Plans by Christian Action, to set up an emergency camp under canvas for up to 2,000 at Wormwood Scrubs, were yesterday still enmeshed in red tape.

The Rev Colin Hodgetts, director of Christian Action, must still get planning approval and a health licence from Ealing council before giving the go-ahead for a small experimental camp for 100, due to be set up on June 21. The health committee and the planning committee are to meet next week and are expected to approve the plan on condition that Christian Action takes responsibility for

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such a possibility, we believe local stations, if allowed freedom of choice, will prefer national and international news delivered to them on a 'rip and read' basis—and not only for economic reasons. We are furthermore convinced that the Press Association is better placed than any other possible source to make such a service to them."

Mr Morrell forecast "a small profit" for the first time since 1963. He said "increases in tariffs in 1970 and 1971 were

caused by 'explosion in wages and wage-related expenses, an area in which we were at the mercy of trends set by others in Fleet Street and over which we have no effective control.'

## It's inhuman says prisoner

into submission. There are quite a few prisoners here who were in that affray.

"Now all the long-termers here are getting the backlash from the Parkhurst trial. Prison officers here are doing their best to cultivate some sort of protest from us for an excuse to show society that humane treatment towards recidivists or prisoners in for long sentences for violence is not possible. We on the other hand are forced to put up with some of the most inhuman treatment possible to show society we are willing to pay the price for becoming an enemy towards society."

All we ask now is a chance to readjust ourselves to society's requirements."

The writer does not complain of physical maltreatment but mental pressure.

"Out of the total amount of long-termers here at Albany about one fifth is now in solitary confinement. Only two of these have been charged with any offence and these two have been charged on the evidence of one short-term."

"One long-termer here now is getting this treatment for the second time in just four months. He spent the whole Christmas during a 21-day seclusion in confinement for having two slices of bread in his hand when leaving the dining hall. He lost all his privileges for that period and was fined five shillings out of his very small weekly wage for that very trivial offence."

(According to an official spokesman, the prisoner in question was put in solitary confinement at Christmas for subversive activities. He was

## Euston hotel plan rejected

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

British Rail's proposals for a 300-room hotel and vast office complex by Euston station have been rejected by the Greater London Council.

The council yesterday let it be known that the central area board concerned with environmental planning thinks the high buildings proposed would be inappropriate, the amount of office space excessive and the arrangements for coping with the consequent increase in traffic unsatisfactory.

The next move is up to Camden, which still has to make a decision about any possible go-ahead. But even had this borough liked the idea of so much more space for jobs, without any equivalent contribution in the shape of new housing, it would be most unlikely now in view of the GLC's strong opposition.

Mr Neil Thorne, chairman of the GLC's central area board, hopes for discussions about British Rail's overall concept of office development at stations such as Liverpool Street, King's Cross, Paddington, and Victoria. "The only proper solution is for the GLC to sit round a table

with the Board of British Rail and other interested parties and discuss what they propose in relation to all the main line stations," he said.

As British Rail said that it had not officially heard the news, it was not prepared to comment yesterday about further moves. The project has Government approval in the form of an office development permit for 500,000 square feet.

The site borders Hammer-smith council's area, and at one point the site is across the road from a residential area. Ealing council has offered to consider the views of Hammer-smith council before giving approval to the project.

A spokesman for Hammer-smith council said that this would almost certainly be forthcoming "so long as it is a well run, orderly camp."

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## Attempt to help campus peace

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

An attempt to smooth the dispute involving 19 dons at the University of East Anglia was made yesterday when the university assembly carried a motion deploring the actions of the dons and the university council as "ill-advised."

The assembly—the university's forum attended by 200 academics and graduate administrative staff—met on the eve of an emergency meeting of the council, which will decide today whether to take further action. The dons signed a petition criticising the dean and deputy dean of students which has been described as defamatory and probably libellous.

A strike by members of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, which began the university staff belong, has been called to coincide with the meeting today.

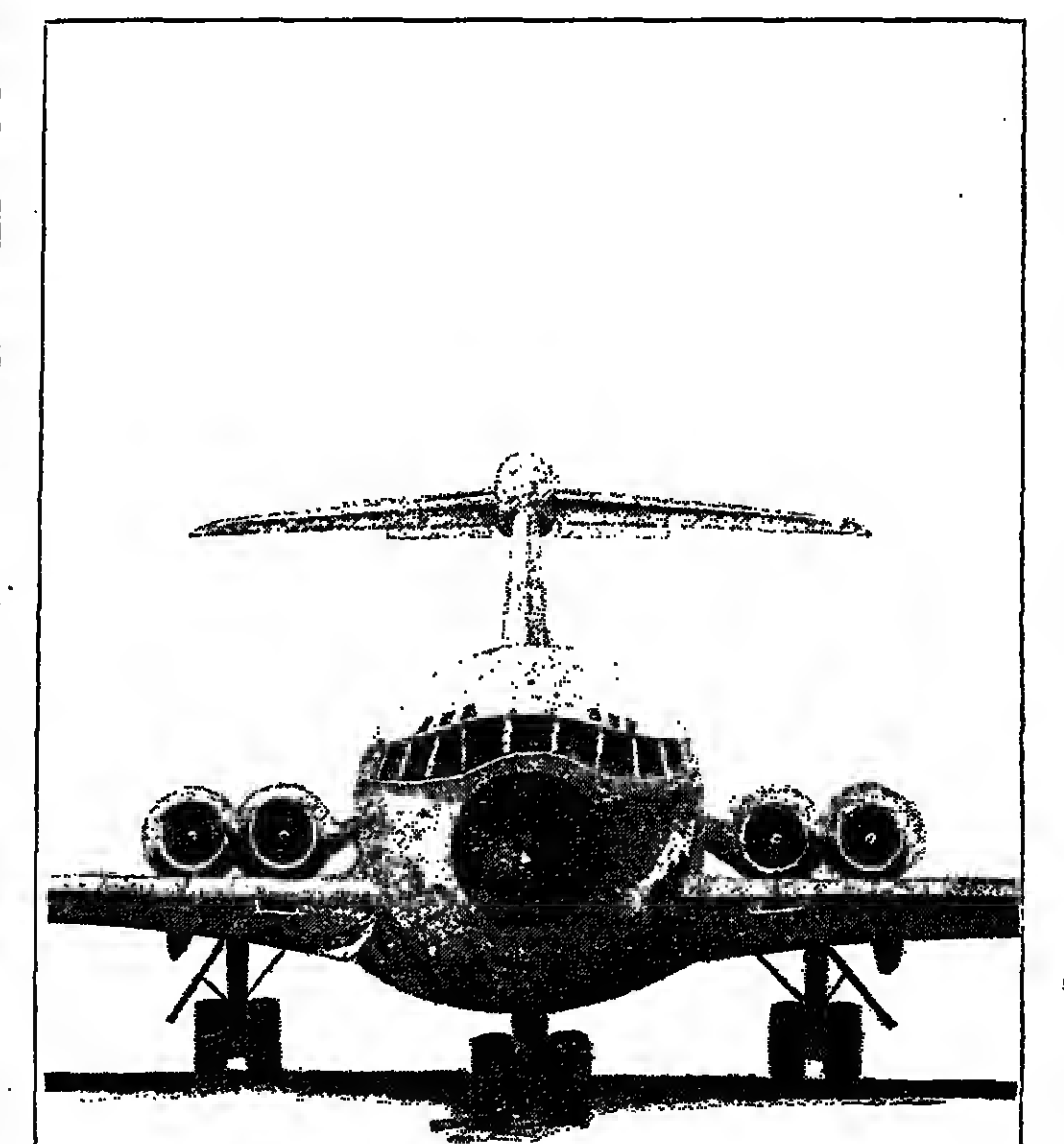
The assembly yesterday reaffirmed the right of free speech within the university, provided that it was not defamatory, welcomed the council's vote of confidence in the dean and deputy dean, and described the council's decision to consider action under a university statute which permits legal action and sacking as an "ill-advised reaction to an ill-advised act."

The "Norwich Nineteen," as they have become known, circulated their petition after the discovery of files on students kept by the Dean, Dr John Coates.

A further note of dissent came from Mr Jeremy Fox, a lecturer in European studies who issued a statement predicting that the council would be asked to dismiss the Vice-Chancellor, Mr Frank Thistlethwaite, unless he resigned by December 31.

Students yesterday distributed 2,000 leaflets from the students' union calling for a march on the campus today in support of the 19. Union officials and members of other universities are expected to speak at a rally after the march.

**Bullets stolen**  
A car belonging to a member of a local shooting club and containing 5,000 rounds of 22 ammunition was stolen from a car park at Benfleet, Essex, yesterday.



**Our little extra**

The VC 10. If you're flying from London (Heathrow) to Accra, only Ghana Airways can offer you the sheer comfort and silence of this beautiful aircraft. And when you touch down gently at the shiny new Kotoka airport, you step into a fascinating world. If you must move on instantly, there are good connecting flights throughout West Africa. But if you can taste the pleasures of Accra for a night, you certainly won't regret it. Exciting night clubs, elegant restaurants, fine new hotels... the choice is yours. If you're going to Ghana, there's only one sensible way. By VC 10, and Ghana Airways.

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**Ghana Airways**

12, Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-499-0201.



# Maudling will keep gaol as main weapon

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

It now seems unlikely that the Government has any serious intention of providing alternative penalties to prison for many offenders.

Mr Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, gave hints of minor reform yesterday, but warned: "It would be better to build on existing and well-tried methods rather than rely too much on wholly new alternatives."

## 'Educate teachers for TV'

By our Education Correspondent

Both the BBC and the ITA complain, in evidence to the James Committee on teacher education, that education colleges are doing too little to train teachers to use broadcast materials.

The ITA proposes that educational television should be one of the media through which trainee teachers are taught, that teaching practice should provide experience of its use, and that colleges could improve the study and use of ETV by recording programmes and their use on tapes and slides.

The BBC, which has submitted evidence with the School Broadcasting Council and the BBC Further Education Advisory Council, argues that the "quantitative use of broadcast material could be considerably greater, and in particular there is a need for much better qualitative utilisation."

It argues that the colleges have failed to meet a challenge pointed out by the Ministry Inspectorate as long ago as 1952.

## Children caused 10,000 fires

Children playing with matches were the biggest single cause of fires in the Greater London area last year, according to a survey of 10,500 fires—nearly 25 per cent of the total figure. Fires killed 106 adults and 36 children, and 1,168 people were injured.

NEVILLE SANDELSON and André Potier are the sort of men that political parties rely on. Intelligent, middle-class, professionally qualified, pleasant, they can afford to take a little time off from work every so often to stand as a gallant loser in a parliamentary election.

Mr Sandelson started early. He lost at Ashford, Kent, in 1950 and again in 1951 and 1955. Two years later he lost with honour at the Beckenham byelection. In 1959 he made a decent show at Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire; in 1966 he came within 900 votes of winning Heston and Isleworth; the next year he showed the flag at the South-west Leicestershire byelection and in last year's general election was picked as the man who inevitably had to lose by 24,000 at Chichester to Chris Chataway.

At the ninth attempt Mr Sandelson, now 47, will certainly become an MP on Thursday week. He is defending the late Arthur Scargill's seat at Heston and Isleworth with the knowledge that last year's majority of 5,464, when Labour did badly, should he substantially improved in the light of last month's local elections, where a record poll returned Labour councillors for all five local wards of the London Borough of Hillingdon.

This would seem to leave the affable André Potier, a 40-year-old company secretary and chartered accountant, to make the sort of horse race bet which Mr Sandelson knows so well.

Malcolm Stuart reports on Hayes byelection

## Eight-time loser on way to Commons

He lost to Mr Skeffington last year but, too, has an admirable party background. He was a councillor in his native Devon and an active Young Conservative after coming to what was then Middlesex in 1962. He spent three years as one of Hillingdon's representatives on the Greater London Council.

Hayes is to the north of Brunel's Great Western line, Harington to the south. Although they did not know it at the time, these Middlesex market garden villages, in fact, became a new town in the 1920s—and a good deal more rapidly than the Crawleys and Harlows 20 years later.

Actually the double-named town is a remarkably compact unit centred round traditional solid employers like EMI, Nestlé, Heinz and, since the war, London Airport, which forms the southern boundary of the constituency, and Westland Helicopters.

Most people work locally and make the sort of bow-windowed, pre-war houses, which become "semin" with

added asbestos garages down in Harington and up in Yeading, which is merely an exhaust-fume's distance from Western Avenue.

"I would say we are solid, semi-skilled working class," said a domino player in the Conservative Club. "Wages aren't spectacular here, but they have always been steady. People like to buy their own house if they can, but the council estates are very respectable."

That certainly accounts for a Conservative vote of between 35 and 40 per cent at most parliamentary elections since the constituency was established in 1950. But 50 years of cosy, unexciting existence are being jolted by the threat of unemployment and the high price of houses in the town.

A local paper has just announced that the new mayor of Hillingdon is one of 250 men made redundant at EMI. He worked there since 1946, and holds the record side of the firm—their Master's Voice factory

—is still doing well, the neighbouring EMI Electronics is suffering from a run-down in defence contracts. "They can hardly blame the Conservatives," comments Mr Potier. "It was Labour which decided to reduce our defence commitments and this is a fair result."

Hayes is not basically a commuter town, yet surrounding London prices have sent the cost of its houses soaring. Owners of 1930s "semin" are asking £25,000. It leaves a bitter feeling in an industrial community where wages are far less than in the Midlands, but house prices are 50 per cent more. "My son is getting married in August, but he can't afford to live here," a mother told a Labour canvasser. "The community is breaking up after one generation."

The cost of living is the main topic raised with both candidates. "I tell them that the prices are caused by the wage demands," says Mr Wilson, and says Government opened up, says Mr

## Delays at birth clinics attacked

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Long delays and lack of privacy in ante-natal clinics and lack of co-ordination of advice and care are the main criticisms of the maternity service in "Which?" report, on today.

In spite of these criticisms "Which?" (published by the Consumers' Association), finds "an atmosphere of general satisfaction" with the maternity services provided by the National Health Service.

More than 3,000 members of the Consumers' Association had had babies in the past year, filled in questionnaire for the survey, and personal interviews were carried out with about 300 mothers who had registered births in a four-day period in a Midland city and a county area in southern England.

The survey found that those who went to their GP or local authority ante-natal clinic usually had to wait about 15 minutes. Those who went to hospital had to wait 45 minutes on average and often far longer.

Mothers who went to ante-natal clinics in Leeds, South London and South-west Hospital Board regions had the shortest waits. Those who went to hospital clinics in Essex, Cheshire, Birmingham, and Manchester had the longest waits—averaging 50 minutes.

Some mothers complained of lack of privacy—mostly about their conversations with doctors being overheard or about being seen when they were undressed. About one in five mothers who had their babies in hospital said they did not have enough support to help with the pain when in labour. One half the Consumers' Association members who took part in the survey had their husbands with them for at least part of the labour and a quarter were present for the actual delivery.

Hospitals showed different attitudes to the presence of fathers. In Leeds fewer than 10 per cent of mothers said their husbands were encouraged to be present, while in Oxford nearly a half did so. In its conclusions "Which?" suggests that more help should be given with the pain in labour and that there should be more investigation into the use of pain-killing techniques. Contrary advice, it adds, should be offered free to all mothers.

## 3 children smothered

A woman who suffocated three of her four children was yesterday sent to Broadmoor for an indefinite term. At Manchester Crown Court, psychiatrists said she was a "hysterical psychopath."

Mrs Valerie Ridyard, aged 35, of Woodvale Drive, Bolton, pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Darren, aged five months, Michael, aged three, and Barbara, aged four, on the grounds of diminished responsibility. Her pleas of not guilty to the deaths of her other two children, aged 10 and 12, were accepted. The children died in separate incidents between October 1970 and January 1971.

Mr Arthur Prest, QC, prosecuting, said the facts were short and tragic. There had been a history of conduct by Mrs Ridyard resulting in illness to the children through partial suffocation and poisoning. The judge, Mr Justice Bristow, said: "It is clear that she requires to be in a safe place for her own points of view, as well as that of society."

## Son killed in ritual sacrifice

The West Indian immigrant parents of seven children admitted at Berkshire assizes, Reading, yesterday to killing one of their sons in a ritual sacrifice.

Olton Goring (40), of Waylen Street, Reading, was committed to Broadmoor after the prosecution accepted his plea of not guilty to murdering the boy, Keith, aged 16, but guilty to manslaughter on grounds of diminished responsibility.

Goring's wife, Eileen (44), pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was ordered to be sent for treatment in a mental hospital. It was said the Goring's were members of a Pentecostal mission at Reading—a revival sect widely supported in the West Indies. Followers believed themselves possessed by the Holy Spirit while in a trance and that they were direct communication with God, said Mr Oliver Popplewell, for the prosecution.

He said: "The boy Keith was killed in some sort of sacrifice during a session of fasting and meditation." Neighbours complained to the police about chanting, screaming, and singing which had been going on in the Goring house for nearly a week. They had seen people taking part in "some sort of ritual dance." A boy was seen leaning from a bedroom window, "flapping his arms about," and Mrs Goring was seen hanging naked from a window and shouting.

A prison psychiatrist, Dr Paul O'Brien, said Mrs Goring was suffering from a severe mental illness, resulting in a defect of reason at the time of the killing but had since benefited from treatment.

One of the organisers of the Pentecostal mission at Reading is Mrs Agatha Walker. She said: "This sad business is beyond my understanding. The Goring's are such good people and so interested in their children. We preach gentleness in our church. If someone strays we ask God to guide them and give them strength to overcome difficulties. Since Keith was found dead we have been praying for his parents and the whole family. Mr and Mrs Goring did a lot for our church."

The father anointed the mother with water, saying: "The blood of Jesus sanctifies." Mrs Goring said, "Keep your mouth shut and say nothing," said the prosecution.

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## Portia wins reprieve

Families said to be squatting in eight houses in Peckham have won a temporary reprieve in the High Court through their amateur lawyer, Miss Caroline Mayow.

A month ago, Miss Mayow, aged 30, described them as a "Portia" defence. The squatters and prevented an injunction being granted against them. When the South-

work Borough Council yesterday asked for possession orders, she told Mr Justice Plowman that she had applied for emergency legal aid certificates. This means that Miss Mayow will have over her court role to a trained barrister to argue the squatters' cause.

The judge agreed to adjourn the council's application for a fortnight.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

#### University of Adelaide

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#### University of Keele

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#### University of Manchester

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#### University of Newcastle upon Tyne

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#### University of Oxford

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#### University of Warwick

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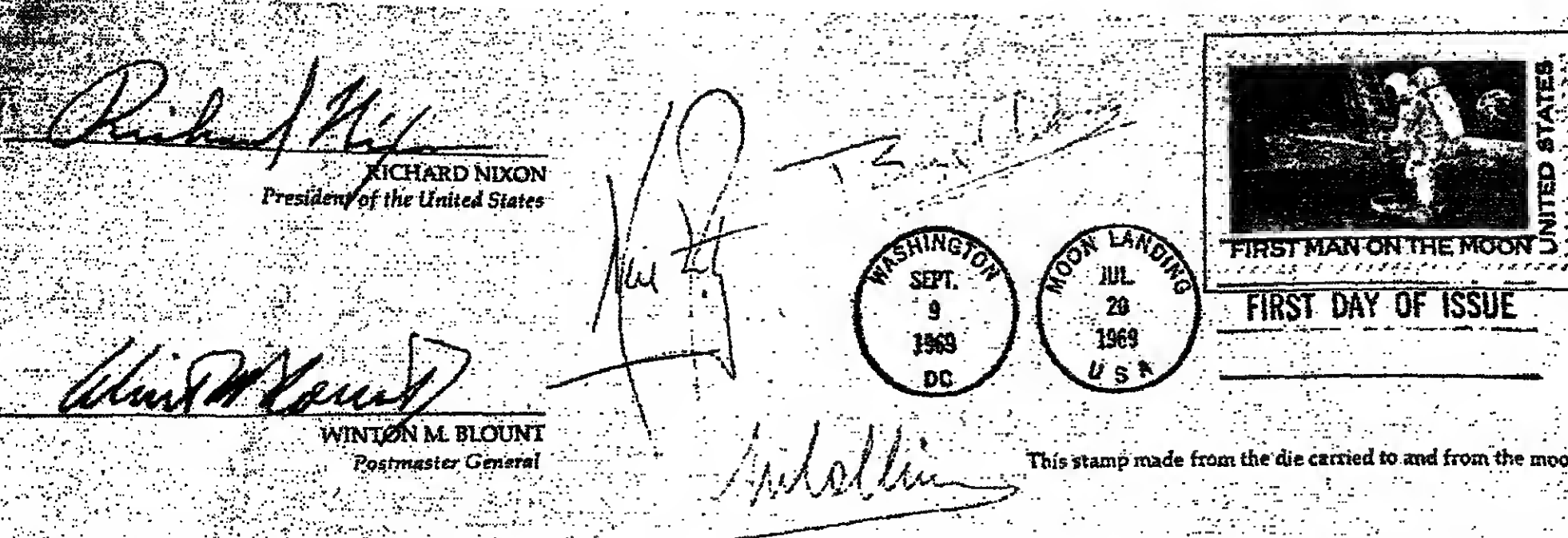
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This autographed souvenir card will be sold in an auction of world postage stamps in London today. It is one of the gifts given by 49 heads of state to raise money for Action for the Crippled Child.

## Bargain cover is loss

By our Motoring Correspondent

Increased motor insurance costs are caused partly by motorists "chasing cheaper premiums," according to the retiring chairman of the British Life Insurance Company.

Mr Norman Blake, speaking at the company's annual meeting in London, said that the company's policyholders were changing from one company to another at each renewal date "in an attempt to save a few pence" was expensive, and wasteful to the companies and resulted in rising costs to the policyholder himself.

Brokers could take "a more enlightened and long-term view when advising their clients." He said the group had taken on new business worth £42 million since the beginning of the year—compared with £31 million for the same period last year.

Mr Arthur Trayford, of the Association of Insurance Brokers, said later that there was a "substantial amount of truth in Mr Blake's contention, but also some distortion. Members of the association and of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers did not encourage motorists to look for very cheap policies."

He admitted that motorists charging from "one cheap and nasty company to another after the first one had failed" cost the industry heavily in the millions it had had to pour into the Motor Insurers' Bureau for settling claims.

There was also a tendency to seek short-term cover, an expensive administrative operation for the companies.

He said that the Department of Trade and Industry should enforce more stringent standards by inspecting accounts more regularly and laying down firm rulings on solvency.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Ray Carter, Labour MP for Northfield, tabled a question to Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, about the state of the insurance industry.

Mr Carter, whose questions led to the inquiry into leakages over the Vehicle and General company's collapse, is to ask Mr Davies on Monday what action he intends to safeguard the interests of policyholders.

Another Labour MP, Mr Norman Atkinson, member for Tottenham, is also pressing for reform and told the yesterday that he expects a proposal for some kind of state insurance to appear in the next party manifesto.

## Title tattle upsets plant watchers

Post Office plant watchers, as their name implies, are employed to watch Post Office equipment: they keep an eye on roadworks and building sites to ensure that cables and equipment are not damaged by carelessly handled picks and shovels.

But the title is a source of amusement to others and, consequently, a matter of concern to them.

The Engineering Union conference in Blackpool was told yesterday. Plant watchers were tired of having their legs pulled because of their odd-sounding title, said Mr William King of Belfast. They were even suspected of being connected in some way with bird watchers and clock watchers.

Mr King successfully proposed that the union negotiate with the Post Office for a change of name. He added: "It's time we had a better name so that outsiders don't take the 'micky' out of our chaps when they arrive at the site."

An executive council member, Mr James Kirkwood, invited branches to send in ideas for a new title.

The Post Office was criticised for employing private contractors on the construction of new telephone exchanges because they use the "lump" labour system. A London delegate, Mr Philip Evers, said that one contractor employed only the driver who brought the gang to the site. The other men had no employment cards and did not pay income tax or insurance contributions.

## Tourists bring in the cash

By ADRIENNE KETH COHEN, Travel Editor

Britain had its healthiest balance of payments on tourism last year, ending with an estimated credit balance of £45 million. This compares with a loss of £97 million in 1965 and a profit of only £11 million in 1968, when the currency restrictions were in force.

The favourable balance was also made in spite of the fact that well over 8 million Britons are reckoned to have made business or pleasure trips abroad last year while only 6.75 million foreigners came to Britain as visitors.

The Digest of Tourist Statistics, which records these figures, is being published by the Ministry of Tourism, a new department created by the merger of the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Tourism.

Some figures date back to 1946, others to 1958. The letters n.a.—not available—occur all too frequently: few of the 1970 figures are yet to hand. But it is clear that overseas visitors to Britain have increased by leaps and bounds

since 1946, when their number stood at 203,000. In 1969, the last year for which full figures are generally available, tourism earned £479 million for Britain—a good deal more than metal manufactures, iron, steel, or textiles, and only slightly less than chemicals. This income represented 11.6 per cent of the country's invisible exports and 4.3 per cent of its total exports.

Between 1964 and 1969 Japanese visitors nearly quadrupled, Canadian and Spanish visitors almost trebled, and visitors from the U.S., France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Scandinavia, and Switzerland doubled. But the greatest number of visitors throughout this period has come from the United States, increasing from 603,000 in 1964 to 1,587,000 last year. Their spending, too, has increased up to 1968 from £47.4 million in 1964 to £98.5 million.

After London, the majority of motoring visitors headed South or South-west. The Midlands was the next most popular region, with Scotland hot on its heels. Wales also got a good share of the tourists, as did the Danes. Dover was by far the biggest Channel entry port.

London continued as by far the most popular spot for all overseas tourists, with Trafalgar Square the clear favourite for sightseeing. Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament jostled for second place with most visitors, although Scandinavians and non-European visitors found Hyde Park the second attraction.

Residents of the United Kingdom again favoured Spain more highly in 1969 than any other holiday country, though France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands also attracted a lot more British visitors. And 151,000 Britons also went to the United States, and 84,000 to Canada.

Like their overseas counterparts, far more people travelled on holiday than on business. "Digest of Tourist Statistics No. 2," British Tourist Authority, 64, St James's Street, London SW1A 1NF, price £2.00 plus 7p postage and packing.

## 1,000 housewives satisfy Prior cuts the statistician's curiosity

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

Shopkeepers, city planners, advocates of town centres, and a host of those curious to know what motivates the British housewife in her daily shopping round will doubtless pounce on a survey today of 1,000 women in Watford.

Watford was chosen because it is a guide to the future—it has more cars and home owners than average, and more of its women work. It is also near the Building Research Station,

which made the survey as the first stage of an effort to provide shopping guidelines for planners. In answering a lengthy questionnaire, the housewives revealed that most of them shopped four times a week and bought three quarters of the week's food in local shops. More than 50 per cent said their main grocery shopping on Fridays.

Only 25 per cent thought that shopping for groceries was enjoyable, 28 per cent found

grocery shopping very tiring and considered it as work. Only 32 per cent reckoned most shopping centres pleasant places to be in and 58 per cent said they were more relaxed when they shopped in traffic-free areas. Supermarkets were considered the ideal way to do the family shopping, by 61 per cent, although local shops were considered worth having even if the goods they provided, cost more.

On the local level, 94 per cent said they would choose to have and use the following types of local stores—a chemist; sub-post office; grocer; baker; butcher; greengrocer; and newsagent-tobacconist. Fishmongers only rated 66 per cent in this poll, a bank won 65 per cent support, hardware 63 per cent; drapery 62 per cent; shoe repairs 57 per cent; hairdressers 52 per cent; dry cleaners 51 per cent; and "laundrette" 45 per cent.

Next in the rating came fish and chips at 37 per cent. Part-time working housewives, those in the inner zone (of Watford) and working class housewives expressed the highest requirements for this sort of shop, the report says. "The upper group wanted them least, as might be expected." After this came off-licence at 24 per cent, and a cafe at 17 per cent.

The women were price conscious, with the upper social group as keen to shop around as the working and lower groups, leaving the middle echelons least likely to compare different rates. Of all the housewives, 56 per cent said they had spent housekeeping money very carefully.

"Shopping in Watford," survey by the Building Research Station, price £1.50.

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## Prior cuts Heath at a stroke

By our Agricultural Correspondent

Mr Heath's memorable election remark about "cutting prices at a stroke" was debunked yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior.

Housewives had too much commonsense to have taken the remark "all that seriously," Mr Prior said in a BBC interview. "They knew perfectly well that we cannot cut prices at a stroke."

Mr Prior said that he had given no such undertaking in his own election address. He had said the Government would lessen the rate at which prices were increasing. This was being tackled by Government policies and the position in two or three years' time would be better than it was now.

Impossible

The rise in food prices would go on a little while longer, but it was impossible to say exactly for how long, Mr Prior said. There were factors which were unforeseen, and outside the Government's control. No one could have predicted that there would be a drought in New Zealand and a cutback of EEC butter production to produce a 40 per cent rise in butter prices.

The main factors generally involved were the rise in world prices, leaving behind it the cities the old, the unskilled, and the poor.

The overall picture was nothing like as black as the newspapers were trying to make out, he said.

## A cow pox on Dickens

By our Correspondent

WHEN Charles Dickens was 25 he sought an insurance from Sun Life Assurance, of Cornwall, London—but his application was rejected, probably because he was overworked. This is revealed by a discovery in a Southend junk shop.

"Charles Dickens, Gent. of 48, Doughty Street, London, said in his proposal form that since his birth on February 7, 1812, at Portsea, he had not suffered from gonorrhoea, consumption, any disorder likely to shorten life, or smallpox—but he confessed to a dose of cow pox."

In his accompanying declaration form, he described this complaint, in spidery black script, as "cow pox." But he asserted, he had never had it. The documents have lain unsold with other junk for 20 years in the shop of Mr Alf Howlett, who said yesterday: "They were left to me ready framed 20 years ago in the will of a man who wanted to collect my shop rent. I have had only one offer—a five which I turned down." Sun Life commented: "We refused to insure Mr Dickens. We decided he was overworked or something. Anyway, he didn't get his policy. I don't if these documents are the originals—they sound like an early copy. But I don't know where the originals are. This find is very interesting."

The leaflets, prepared through a group called PEACE—People Emerging Against Corrupt Establishments—which has civilian participants, claimed: "If Tom is convicted of the civil rights of every GI will be denied." They asked GIs to write to their senators and congressmen.

They also asked airmen who were legally represented by Captain Culver—who is no longer allowed to practise on the basis of a "138 complaint" against the commanding officer, because they have been deprived of their legal counsel.

The leaflets suggested that GIs should tell their supervisors and their fellow airmen of their

# US officer is charged over war petition

By DENNIS BARKER

Captain Thomas S. Culver, of the United States Air Force, was charged with two offences under military law yesterday afternoon. He had been restricted to base at Lakenheath, Suffolk, for nearly a week, following the handing out of anti-Vietnam war petitions outside the US Embassy in London at Whitstunle.

Captain Culver, aged 34, a lawyer from Santa Barbara, California, was charged with soliciting other military personnel to take part in a demonstration and with taking part in a demonstration himself. Last night his base could not confirm that he was expected to face a preliminary hearing of a court martial on June 22.

The officer, who is within 11 weeks of completing a six-year short-service commission, was called into the office of the staff judge advocate at Lakenheath yesterday afternoon to hear the charges. He said afterwards: "I am very pleased that the charges will be heard. The sooner the case comes under trial the better, as far as I am concerned."

While Captain Culver was in the staff judge advocate's office, the leaflets said they claimed: "This is virtually the same state as arrest that Lieutenant Calley is under, and Calley is convicted of murdering 22 innocent Vietnamese. Tom has legally and non-violently expressed his opposition to the murder of Vietnamese people and the destruction of their country."

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The leaflets suggested that GIs should tell their supervisors and their fellow airmen of their

opposition to the restriction under which Captain Culver had been placed and should refuse to help "snipers" who asked them questions.

Captain Culver said yesterday: "I am restricted from most places on the base where I might meet the men—the airmen's club, the NCOs' club, and the cafeteria. I am also under considerable difficulty with the telephone. No one has told me not to use it, but I keep getting cut off."

A statement from the base said that the captain's restriction was "under continual review." The spokesman could not say whether charges would be brought against any of the other 200 people who helped deliver anti-war petitions.

Captain Culver will be represented, according to the base, by "a military counsel of his own election," Mr Mel Wulf, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said in New York yesterday that his group was prepared to provide a defence lawyer or send a lawyer over to watch the court martial. Mr Tony Smythe, of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said his group would act as "intermediary" in

## Guard pushed girl out

Brian Richard Pears (23), an Underground rail guard, of De Beauvoir Road, Islington, London, was found guilty by a majority verdict at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of attempting to murder Miss Jill Christine Robertson by pushing her out of a tube train. He was sentenced to custody for a medical report.

Judge Christmas Humphreys said he regarded this as an exceptional case where a most horrible attack was committed by a man who was very abnormal but who was sane in law. The motive was unknown and came from the unconscious.

Air John Hathew, prosecuting, said that Miss Robertson, a computer operator, of Merlon Road, Edgware, was travelling on the Tube at about 11 p.m. on December 15. Pears grabbed her, dragged her to a driver's compartment, and threw her out of the train.

She landed on a small ledge at the side of the tunnel. By waving her brass slip she managed to attract the attention of the driver of an oncoming train, who took her to the next station. She was taken to hospital with severe lacerations.

Pears, in evidence, said he could not remember why he grabbed her. Dr Malcolm Faulk, for the defence, said that Pears was an immature man who had been emotionally deprived during his childhood and sexually deprived for the past two years.

The situation had also created a vicious circle. Tourist value of the city like London, Birmingham, and Manchester had been rising slowly, but industrially it had been dropping. This meant that rates of pay had to rise more sharply, thus driving out more people and more jobs.

This affected development, so that a mile of super-highway, which would cost £250,000, across fields, could cost £10 million to build. The decline in prosperity would continue to accelerate, Dr Eversley said, unless planning was designed to organise migration from the cities differently. Skilled workers and high-income families would have to be attracted back into the cities, and the poorer families given a chance to move out.

One way of doing this would be to make sure that a quarter of new public-built housing was made available to people who could afford to pay the full economic rent—the middle class.

"I believe that if local self-government is to have meaning, most units of local government should have their major sources of revenue actually within them whatever the system of taxation."

"But there will still be districts with high unemployment, a high proportion of pensioners, no new industries and declining old ones, neither offices nor tourists—in truth, nothing but their debts and memories. No revamping of the fiscal system will help them. If they cannot be transformed into growth areas, the only prescription is liberal intervention."

Mr Francis Stephenson, city treasurer of Birmingham, said that there was a danger of people feeling "left out" if large towns lost power under local government reorganisation.

County boroughs, now highly developed to look after every civil need, could end up with housing and refuse collection as their main functions.

Irish Tourist Board—Bord Fáilte

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## Beaton: expert on defence

Leonard Beaton, who was the Guardian's defence and air correspondent from 1957 to 1963 and latterly was well known as a freelance journalist and broadcaster, died yesterday in Venice, aged 41. He was a Canadian who made England his second home. After being brought up in Montreal and graduating at McGill University, he came to Cambridge, where he took a further degree. He returned to Canada to work for the "Montreal Gazette" between 1952 and 1954. He then crossed the Atlantic, worked for a time with Reuters, and next became a freelance correspondent and assistant diplomatic correspondent of the "Times."

He joined the Guardian as defence correspondent in 1957. The sharpness and originality of his mind gave an outstanding quality to his work. He drove himself hard, insisting on an exact and detailed knowledge of weapons and scientific techniques, as well as a broad understanding of strategy and tactics. He took a special interest in the development of nuclear weapons, and jointly with John Maddox (then the Guardian's science correspondent) wrote a book "The Spread of Nuclear Weapons." Then, alone, he wrote a Penguin original, "Must the Bomb Spread?" These have become

textbooks in the nuclear field. He also had a major hand in devising the Guardian's policy on non-proliferation—the "non-nuclear club," which was itself, in part, the genesis of the non-proliferation treaty.

Because he felt that the British negotiations for entry into the Common Market in 1962 were not being adequately reported, he asked for a temporary transfer to that subject, and became Common Market correspondent. He again brought an incisive mind to bear on the negotiations and produced what, in the eyes of

many, were the best-informed reports of that period. The fact that he was not prepared to accept the Foreign Office line lost him some friends. In retrospect, they would probably agree that his reporting and analyses of those negotiations were sound.

He left the Guardian in 1963 to be director of studies at the Institute of Strategic Studies. He felt by then that he ought to turn his mind from daily journalism to longer range. Later he moved for a time to the University of Toronto, to help in starting a new depart-

ment of international affairs. He was editor of the "Round Table" between 1966 and 1968. Latterly he had contributed a number of controversial articles to newspapers and had been a frequent broadcaster. It was in a television interview with President Eisenhower that he brought out for the first time the extent to which Eisenhower as President had been ready in 1953 to threaten and contemplate the use of nuclear weapons both in Korea and against China.

He leaves a wife and one daughter.

In 1943 Hollinghurst was appointed to the command of the newly-formed No 38 Group, which played an important part in the invasion of Europe in 1944, as it was the group responsible for the airlift of the 6th Airborne Division.

He ended the war as Air Marshal Commanding the Base Air Forces in South-east Asia, and after the war was appointed Air Member for Supply and Organisation. He became Inspector-General of the RAF in 1948 and was Air Member for Personnel from 1949 to 1952.

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## Plane crash men named

The four men who died in a small aircraft which crashed in a field near Slittingbourne, Kent, on Tuesday night were identified yesterday. They were the pilot, Mr Albert Francis Henty, aged 34, of Faulkland Road, Slittingbourne, a British Rail signaller, Mr Clifford David Loveland, aged 19, of Dellon Lane, Welham Green, Hatfield, Hertfordshire; a relief signaller, Mr David Linstrome, aged 34, of Grove Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire; and Mr Philip Douglas Waugh, aged 19, of the same address.

The single-engine Piper aircraft was owned by Mr Ronald Saunders, of Hertford Road, Edmonton, London. They were returning to Slittingbourne after a day trip to Le Touquet.

Kent police have asked the country's sea angling clubs to tell them about any suspicious movements by boats which anglers think might be connected with attempts to land illegal immigrants. Professional fishermen have also been asked to help.

Police seek aid

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# BOOKS OF THE DAY

## The shift in awareness

by ALEX COMFORT

**PENTAGON OF POWER**, by Lewis Mumford (Secker & Warburg, £4.50).  
**THE AGE OF AQUARIUS: Technology and the Cultural Revolution**, by William Braden (Eyre & Spottiswoode, £2.60).

MOST ages are lucky in getting better than they deserve. The last bad Russell, Haldane, the Huxleys, and Herbert Read: this one has, among others, Mumford, to set against the McLuhans. In a sense he bridges both ages, for he started as Plato to that inarticulate Socrates Gaddes, but he belongs patly and emphatically to the new, aquarian, rather than the old, bellent technological, sensibility. At the same time his fascinated and sympathetic awareness of technology makes him uniquely able to talk unambiguously, and he has been doing so since before the Second World War.

In fact, his orientation is fully scientific and his discipline is human biology—the field which extends from genetics to architecture and from demography to religious behaviour. He is also a natural publicist in the good sense, who can handle an audience as professionally as Pete Seeger. His weakness has been an early unawareness of depth psychology, but he has remedied this through an intensive reading of social symbolism rather than psychoanalytic theory—approach fully in line with his ideological openness. We all owe him a very great deal, and that includes the entire "concerned" generation which hasn't necessarily read his big, scholarly, and rhetorical books.

The new book is an extended warning—warning in Mumford's speciality. It is serious but unhysterical. At the same time he has a proper awareness of the resilience of man—the hair-curling school of Luddites tend to underestimate their audience: if people are that stupid, why write? Even the terrifying aspects of technological society's unconcernedness and its assumption that "can" equals "should"—are... measures of the

human capacity for achievement. Accordingly Mumford's dissection of what is wrong with contemporary scientific city culture and what damage it is still likely to do before our scientific are matched by our social skills is intelligently un pessimistic. It can be argued that sensibility is changing too late to prevent much damage, but it is changing. For this change I think Mumford is largely responsible. The gates of the technocratic prison will open automatically, in spite of their rusty ancient hinges, as soon as we choose to walk out.

What appears implicitly from this brilliant piece of polemic is the change in the nature of revolution—

**'The problem in the cities of the great imperial Powers has gone beyond revolution as principle, to militancy as self-preservation...'**  
**'At least the shift in awareness, wherever it leads, is afoot in America now...'**

away from revolution as a single event and towards militancy and protest as constant civic activities. In a sense, though one fully understands the persistence of old-style Tupamaro type insurgency in colonial countries, the problem in the cities of the great imperial powers has gone beyond revolution as principle, to militancy as self-preservation, even for the tem-

porarily prosperous. This would have been worth spelling out for its political importance, but the point is made.

It takes an American, a citizen of an anti-imperialist tradition, to see this trend to the full. Probably it will take America to enact the change, as it took Russia to create the odd mixture of totalitarianism and socialism which has overtaken the predictions of Marx. At least the shift in awareness, wherever it leads, is afoot in America now.

Braden—a lightweight in comparison, but a good one—is briskly concerned with the same shift. If men of goodwill are in confusion, as they were in 1780, at least they are in motion and in voice. Some of the things they do say will be foolish, but they are marginally more likely to alter events positively, and to create Blakes and Jeffersons rather than Robespierres, than were the early inheritors of Rousseau and Voltaire.

What neither Mumford nor Braden fully evaluates is the American increase in education and expectation which technology has generated. If the Republicans of the French Revolution were ungovernable by reason of poverty and despair, modern citizens are ungovernable by reason of education. A far better reason, and a far better basis on which to resist inadvertent disaster and psychopathic politics. In an uprising against ignorance and psychopathology, Luddism has no place: what we need, and are getting, is a movement to reform the aims and uses of technology. If few politicians read these books, except to pick up ecological catch-phrases to varnish their intentions, that is the point: it is the social arm of our culture—politics, greed, and noncommunication—which are due for the headsmen's axe, not science. The solution by American students crowding back to biology classes, that their concerns are what human biology is about is only the start of matter.

## A cruise of doppelgangers

NEW FICTION reviewed by ROBERT NYE

THE title of Gerald Walker's first novel turns on two meanings of the word *cruising*, neither of them yet recognised by the OED though I should imagine that one or the other of them should soon be making an appearance in the appropriate dictionaries of criminal slang. In the first place, male homosexuals can be said to "cruise" when they go out on the streets looking for like-minded company. In the second place, American policemen "cruise" when they go out looking for crime. Mr Walker brings the two meanings together by bringing the two activities together. Not so difficult, perhaps, but he adds a third dimension by confusing and complicating them with each other.

Come to think of it, the book is packed with doubles and doppelgangers and split-mirror images. A Jack the Ripper-type murderer with a hatred of queers, operating in the seamy parts of New York City, chooses only victims who look like himself. A policeman, John Lynch, detailed to pose as a homosexual to entice the killer, grows so uncertain of his own sexual identity that he murders a man who appears to be propositioning him in a park, only to discover that the murdered man was another policeman detailed to pose as a homosexual to entice the killer... And so on.

All very novelistic and neat, improbable you might say, but Mr Walker writes with a harsh-edged distinction that imparts a considerable feeling of verisimilitude. He doesn't overdo his homosexual scene in the name of realism, nor does he get muzzy or like a physical explorer's narcoleptic possibilities; instead he offers something as readable as Simenon and with some of the master's feeling for the older angles of the human psyche. Peter de Polnay's *A T-Shaped World* strikes me as a bit of a cheat, in comparison,

*CRUISING*, by Gerald Walker (W. H. Allen, £1.50).

*A T-SHAPED WORLD*, by Peter de Polnay (W. H. Allen, £1.75).

*MRS CARTERET RECEIVES, and other stories*, by L. P. Hartley (Hamish Hamilton, £1.50).

*JUNGLE LOVERS*, by Paul Theroux (Bodley Head, £2.1).

*LITTLE DOGS' DAY*, by Jack Trevor Story (Allison & Busby, £1.50).

for here the manifest sexuality at the heart of the story is dodged at the end, when the 11-year-old girl, Theresa, who has caused all the commotion, is simply kicked off in a railway train while her would-be rapist turns his attentions to someone else. If Mr Walker's final scene in a steam bath certainly errs on the side of melodrama and gores, the deep Polnay's determination to keep the pastiness of stage cannot be said to be any more successful in its artistic effect. This is a shame because earlier Mr de Polnay shows unusual skill in creating a claustrophobic English village atmosphere and in gradually building up psychological tension by a clever exploitation of the relationship between an uncle and niece after the man's wife has left him. The writing is competent and the setting for a state of childish innocence which possesses a flirtatious power to corrupt is well served by this competence. But in the end, as I say, I think the author tends to dissolve his plot, rather than resolve it.

There is, of course, a school of such shy (or shy?) dissolvers, in which L. P. Hartley is almost surely a Senior or Chemistry Master. No one can

more persuasively leave a story hanging in the air, making us feel that it must be our fault we have not "got" it; no one can evoke mood and character more frequently; in spite of the surface clarity, few demand such close attention if they are to be understood at all. The stories in his new collection, *Mrs Carteret Receives*, tend to be over-shadowed by the first and title tale, set in Venice between the wars and soaked in the personality of the kind of awesomely dominating middle-aged lady Mr Hartley does so well. Mrs Carteret, boro Hannah Finkelstein in New York, would have fascinated Henry James, and so, I think, would Mr Hartley's deployment of what we might call the anti-simile, usually for comic purposes, as here: "She rose to her feet, a rather formidable escalation, very unlike Venus rising from the waves."

This device is typical of his mind, faintly quizzical, picking up characters with the sugar tongs and looking at them doubtfully before consigning them to the cup of tea which is the precise taste and colour of his fiction. Whether it is occasionally—as in

"Please do not Touch," and "Paradise Padlock" included here—a rather high-class way of avoiding the implications of his own themes is a matter for individual deliberation. Some may well consider that the short story is too much of a good thing for this author's talent, providing him with a moral loophole in the shape of the form itself...

Paul Theroux is a talented writer with a special crick in understanding the tricky in understanding the tricky in modern Africa. *Jungle Lovers*—with epigraphs from Rimbaud and Auden writing about Rimbaud—is at once highly literate and genuinely amusing in its storyline, taking place in Malawi where a life insurance salesman, Cal Mullet, captures himself in a ruthless revolutionary. Marais, and dreams that all manner of things will be well if he can only sell the fellow a policy. Both men are fantasists, each is a fanatic; their intimate, a prose poem called "We will never die" explores the modern fear and contempt of death. "We do not know what to say about death," Solzhenitsyn remarks, and the comment is obviously a substantial and political. Politically its reference is at once to dogmatic Communist refusal of ultimate questions and to the nameless victims of purges, war, the camps. Externally, it is an application of the Communist world, inevitably, resurrection and its extreme difficulty is one of his themes. "The Easter Procession," significantly dated "Easter Day," describes the bullying of an elderly congregation by rowdy and heedless louts. No atrocity occurs ("This is one of the better years"), yet the mockery of Christ is clearly in his mind.

Where Solzhenitsyn seems so uniquely Russian is in the identity of his religious with his social concerns. Russia is a holy polity, ideally a community of believers. The terms "we" and "us" abound at every turn, used sometimes ironically, sometimes rhetorically, but mostly as deliberated assertions of community. In "The Easter Procession" he prophesies that future generations, deprived of religious sustenance, "will turn and trample on us all." "We Russians" would be very foolish to neglect "the site of the battle of Kolokovo." Even the prisoner's intimate enjoyment of fresh air and the smell of blossom concludes "As long as there is fresh air to breathe we may survive a little longer." All the stories seem basically to move through an arc from "I" to "us," from self to self-in-other. There is a sense in which Solzhenitsyn really is a Communist writer and it is this that makes his duel with the authorities so significant and the lack of bibliographical information about what reads like an excellent translation especially deplorable.

## Insider

PETER HARVEY

*THE DAY OF THE JACKAL*, by Frederick Forsyth (Hutchinson, £2).

"THE Day of the Jackal" works beautifully. For the first time since Delight was able, albeit slightly, to open the door on the dim underworld of international espionage, I was held spellbound, riveted to this chilling, superbly researched, story. Or is it fiction?

Centring around a last-ditch bid by the OAS to rid themselves of General de Gaulle, Frederick Forsyth's book delicately walks the tightrope of fact and fancy. And the tingling question mark lingers long after the last satisfying page has been savoured. A former BBC and Reuters newsmen, Forsyth has somehow managed to acquire a knowledge of the language, thought and working of secret services of both sides of the Atlantic and Channel that gives his book a remarkable ring of authority.

The Jackal in question is an assassin, hired by the OAS to eliminate de Gaulle. Discovering the plot, and then taking part in the breakneck hunt to prevent the murder, are characters from Scotland Yard and the Deuxième Bureau who live in warrens and wonder about the extermination centres. Rapes and murders help things along, but not enough.

## Solzhenitsyn's dead

by GABRIEL PEARSON

STORIES AND PROSE POEMS, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, translated by Michael Glenny (Bodley Head, £1.75).

THERE is an unprecedented consensus that Solzhenitsyn is a great writer in the grand Russian tradition of ethical urgency and openness to life. Yet his two major novels, "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," confined as their action is to closed institutions, looks inevitably somewhat cramped. They are about loss, restriction, the final freedom of the inmate and the condemned. What was perhaps in question was whether this institutional constricting which formed the conditions of his genius was not also its limits. These stories dispose of that doubt for good.

Here, the whole Russian experience finds images and occasions absolutely adequate to the enormity of its psychic and historical losses. The concentration is intense, but never glaring or allusive, but somehow open to the full impact of grief and hope. Each story seems the fruit of an absolute freedom whose exercise consists in an acute, almost trembling intensity of attention as though Solzhenitsyn were awaiting the advent of a new human revelation, like the hoom of some vast natural event—a thaw, a flood, a storm—in the lost depth and breadth of Russia. Only occasionally, in the clearly Krushchevian story "For the Good of the Cause" does one detect the faint of wishful thinking. Predominantly, Solzhenitsyn writes on his material with a loving ruthlessness, listening for the waste and inertia to yield up the secret of their dead.

### Remote past

The dead are Solzhenitsyn's theme and what drives him is the urgency of their cause as though they were in his keeping. The dead include Russia's remote past, the slain myriads of the battle against the Tartars at Kolokovo; the numberless serfs who reared the un-Russian miracle of St Petersburg from the marshes; Russia's religious heritage, the angelus no longer heard in the fields, the churches torn into war houses and garages; the natural world appropriated by tyranny, yet still blazing in the poetry of Yessenin; and even what was cultivated and gentle in Tsarist Russia, the "rich and deep, aristocratic" voice of an actor who does not know that Tsaritsyn has become Stalingrad.

Above all, the dead is what has been eclipsed by greed and callousness—the elusive, but lovingly construed purity of a marginal old woman in "Matryona's House" where Solzhenitsyn seems to be wrestling singlehandedly to wrest the substance and worth of a good soul from an almost infinite depth of indifference.

For Solzhenitsyn, this indifference is evidently a greater threat even than simply with which he is intimately acquainted. He called "We will never die" explores the modern fear and contempt of death. "We do not know what to say about death," Solzhenitsyn remarks, and the comment is obviously a substantial and political. Politically its reference is at once to dogmatic Communist refusal of ultimate questions and to the nameless victims of purges, war, the camps. Externally, it is an application of the Communist world, inevitably, resurrection and its extreme difficulty is one of his themes. "The Easter Procession," significantly dated "Easter Day," describes the bullying of an elderly congregation by rowdy and heedless louts. No atrocity occurs ("This is one of the better years"), yet the mockery of Christ is clearly in his mind.

### Holy polity

Where Solzhenitsyn seems so uniquely Russian is in the identity of his religious with his social concerns. Russia is a holy polity, ideally a community of believers. The terms "we" and "us" abound at every turn, used sometimes ironically, sometimes rhetorically, but mostly as deliberated assertions of community. In "The Easter Procession" he prophesies that future generations, deprived of religious sustenance, "will turn and trample on us all." "We Russians" would be very foolish to neglect "the site of the battle of Kolokovo." Even the prisoner's intimate enjoyment of fresh air and the smell of blossom concludes "As long as there is fresh air to breathe we may survive a little longer." All the stories seem basically to move through an arc from "I" to "us," from self to self-in-other. There is a sense in which Solzhenitsyn really is a Communist writer and it is this that makes his duel with the authorities so significant and the lack of bibliographical information about what reads like an excellent translation especially deplorable.

### NEXT WEEK

DAVID CAUTE—on T. C. Worsley's memoir of the Thirties, "Fellow Travellers."  
KEITH DEWHURST—on The Classic Slum.  
A. H. HALSEY—on Eysenck's "Race, Intelligence, and Education."



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

## Bobby's people

by Jonathan Steele

AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Jean Stein and George Plimpton (Andre Deutsch, £3.75).

IT must have been the whistle-stop tour to end all such tours. Whether you accept that the idea was chosen only for practical reasons, as Robert Kennedy's friends claim in this book, the notion of taking his body by a slow moving train from New York to Washington was a brilliant inspiration. "There were too many people to go to St Patrick's Cathedral to Arlington so the train emerged out of necessity." The result was that the weeping thousands who lined the route, or saluted stiffly, or held up their children in tremulous arms, were Americans who lived on the wrong side of the tracks, with black faces or names that end with "a" or "o" and "z" and "k". These were the people who Kennedy seemed to be able to move as no other politician could.

This book is based on that journey, a collection of interviews (done after the event) with ordinary people who watched the train and with the political establishment that rode in it. I have two major criticisms. First, its preoccupation with the actual circumstances of the conversation is carefully described. We can read out just a transcript but a complete social situation, almost as if we were sitting invisibly in the room, judging without the compromises of actually taking part. Seabrook himself neither condemns nor apologises for his speakers.

Each woman vies with the others in beaping on these unreal "facts" and it is another strength of the book that the actual circumstances of the conversation are carefully described. We can read out just a transcript but a complete social situation, almost as if we were sitting invisibly in the room, judging without the compromises of actually taking part. Seabrook himself neither condemns nor apologises for his speakers.

### Quotable quotes

Secondly this book is at times perfectly dreadful. The dead can do no wrong, but their sharp insights, it comes off, sometimes break through. Take this one, Bobby Kennedy in favour of "the underdog." Alpha plus. Bobby Kennedy worked for Joe McCarthy. Gamma minus? Not according to Kennedy's O'Donnell, who tells us that Bobby saw McCarthy as an underdog because "he thought there were unfair aspects to the criticisms of the senator."

That said, the book is a mine of quotable quotes and many sharp insights. It comes off, Bobby's character, experience and potential were contradictory and unpredictable enough to fascinate radicals and liberals alike. A similar book about the patrician elder brother would be just oil.

### Capability Wren

by BRIAN KNOX

WREN, by Margaret Whimney (Thames & Hudson, £2.10; paperback £1.25).

IT'S a little hard to criticise this book, when the publishers have promised part of the proceeds of each copy to the St Paul's Appeal. But it is hardly necessary. Dr Whimney has provided some of the most needed, a brief, clear, extremely well illustrated outline of Wren's life and buildings. She skirts the controversies, notably that about relations inside the Office of Works in his later years; she is perhaps too methodical in identifying influences; and she is cautiously enthusiastic, ending with a balanced assessment of Wren which is a little hard on the creator of St Stephen's Walbrook and the Great Model for St Paul's.

What emerges very clearly are Wren's huge volume of activity—somehow the book's shortness brings it all into focus—and his ability to compromise in order to get something built. It is easy to think of the perfectionist, like, say, Le Corbusier, as the "architect's architect," perhaps there should be more professional respect for the practical man, good-tempered, easy with committee, who made up so much of Wren's character. But not all; and we are left guessing at what apart first lit Wren's way into architecture and then led him to devote all his brilliant talents and long life to it.

CITY CLOSE-UP, by Jeremy Seabrook (Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, £2.50).

## ENGLISH LIVES

JEREMY SEABROOK has written a remarkably perceptive, and in many ways a very beautiful book, ostensibly about the decaying mill-town of Blackburn, but in fact full of startling insights about the state of British society, and particularly working-class society.

His means was the taped interview, of which there are about forty—apparently the simplest, but probably the most complex method of recounting social moods and relationships. The book's beauty comes not from the lives which its narrators describe, which for the most part are squalid and unhappy, but from the clarity of the temperate and the sharp detail of reality which continually makes the reader pull up and relate what he has read to his own experience.

Unlike Ronald Blythe's "Akenfield," which was in some ways a rural version of the same idea, there is no attempt here to make the speakers appear more reasonable or articulate than they are. The bare evidence is presented, and the reader is guided rather than shown towards a particular conclusion.

Seabrook's argument is that the change in the industrial pattern of a town like Blackburn and the growth in prosperity has led to a falling apart of traditional working-class culture and unity. This has brought about a malaise, both in the victims of the changes—the old and the poor, who tend to turn on the twin aspects of immigration and permissiveness—and in the more prosperous, who have created in themselves a contempt for society's failures.

One of the sharpest and in some ways most frightening interviews is with a group of women who, in condemning the local immigrants, they refuse to rely on merely hysterical, abstract abuse, and instead rationalise their feelings through specific events, imagined or real. Thus the immigrants are dirty, contemptuous of the English, bring down property values and sponge off social security.

### Unreal 'facts'

Each woman vies with the others in beaping on these unreal "facts" and it is another strength of the book that the actual circumstances of the conversation are carefully described. We can read out just a transcript but a complete social situation, almost as if we were sitting invisibly in the room, judging without the compromises of actually taking part. Seabrook himself neither condemns nor apologises for his speakers.

The main objections would be the author's own tendencies to purple in his descriptive, rather than discursive, passages which sometimes give an unintended glamour to the seediest settings. He ends rather lamely with a short story written by himself about a mill girl dying, in which he appears to jump together his own more obvious discoveries as the raw material of the tale, and lard it with the sentiment of the girl's death. The very failure of this story is a sign of the power and accuracy of the rest of the book.

The final effect is deeply moving and at times very funny. "The book's greatest value is perhaps in giving us the chance to realise and perceive some of the changes in our urban life which have in the past been so subtle or even obscured for us to notice. It is a remarkable achievement."

## The Oxford History of South Africa

II: SOUTH AFRICA 1870-1966

Edited by MONICA WILSON and LEONARD THOMPSON

"It is not the separate chapters devoted to the Africans but the constant awareness of their presence that gives the new volume its special character. Whereas the traditional historiography has stressed the differences between South Africans of Dutch and British origin, these authors never forget that the competition for the leadership among the white rulers of a country that is mostly black."—RAYMOND OLIVER in *The Guardian* £5

## South Africa

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Edited by HERIBERT ADAM

Most of the contributors to this analytical study live or have lived in South Africa, and thus provide a sense of the reality and the tensions of that complex society. They deal with different aspects of the racial situation, segregated groups and attitudes towards them, the power elite, African nationalism, religion, education, urbanization, legal provisions, and the labour market. £3.50

## Samuel Richardson

A BIOGRAPHY

T. C. DUNCAN EAVES AND BEN D. KIMPEL

"The critical chapters of Messrs. Eaves' and Kimpel's primarily biographical study are just, sensible, and warmly felt... I read it with increasing admiration of how well they have performed a delightful task..."—ANGUS WILSON in *The Observer* 12 plates £6.50

## Apollo's Blended Dream

A STUDY OF THE POETRY OF LOUIS MACNEICE

WILLIAM T. MCKINNON

MacNeice was convinced that the true poet unites the surface and the core of experience, and that to reach the core belief is essential. Dr McKinnon examines this belief and discusses MacNeice's search for the forms in which to express it. His book reveals the intellectual seriousness of MacNeice's poetry, and should dispel any misconception of him as a lightweight. £3.75

## Oxford University Press

## Beyond the Stable State

DONALD SCHON sets out fully the ideas raised in his Reith Lectures. "A guide book to real human advance." Anthony Wedgwood Benn, *Guardian*

"More radical than it looks. He ought to be taken seriously." Mary Douglas

temple smith £2.50

by Simon Hoggart

but he does explain them with much sympathy and wit.

It is striking, too, how many of the speakers have come to feel themselves "alone" as they would not have done perhaps twenty years ago. A homosexual defends himself so casually as to show that he doesn't urgently feel the need for acceptance in a very consciously heterosexual society; two pleasure loving girls behave in a way which would have been thought scandalous before the war, and probably now as well, but with the difference now that they do not try to relate or explain their manners to the rest. More sadly, a young ex-soldier has fixed his own social milieu firmly in the past where he was accepted and regarded, without even trying to see himself as part of any modern group or community.

Seabrook never tries artificially to suggest that his speakers are "typical"—they speak only for themselves, and it is because they are not being forced into a predefined social mould that the picture finally built up is so complex and convincing. Likewise the language has not been polished up or given a patina of charm by use of a printed dialect. As it happens most people speak in a curious mixture of direct, descriptive statements and hackneyed catch-phrases. As Seabrook points out, the catch-phrases have to some extent become a substitute for thought, a series of mantras which ward away the frustrations of day-to-day living.

The main objections would be the author's own tendencies to purple in his descriptive, rather than discursive, passages which sometimes give an unintended glamour to the seediest settings. He ends rather lamely with a short story written by himself about a mill girl dying, in which he appears to jump together his own more obvious discoveries as the raw material of the tale, and lard it with the sentiment of the girl's death. The very failure of this story is a sign of the power and accuracy of the rest of the book.

The final effect is deeply moving and at times very funny. "The book's greatest value is perhaps in giving us the chance to realise and perceive some of the changes in our urban life which have in the past been so subtle or even obscured for us to notice. It is a remarkable achievement."



I HAD TO PINCH myself to keep awake during three of the four new movies this week, which doesn't say a lot for my patience, which says even less for my constitution, and practically nothing at all for the goods on display. The only film that kept me from injuring myself was the new Burt Lancaster Western—no masterpiece, believe you me, but at least directed with some feeling for story-telling by Edwin Sherin and with a performance from its star that tells us why he's still so popular.

Valdez is Coming (to the Odeon, Leicester Square, actually) and is about a part-time Mexican constable who falls foul of a powerful rancher and is sufficiently humiliated by him to seek terrible revenge. This he does by stealing his girl-friend (Susan Clark), making off with her into the mountains, and then picking off the pursuing posse one by one with a buffalo gun. In the end he is trapped but the rancher's men so admire his skill that they refuse to shoot him.

A lot of it is cliché which scarcely pays close inspection, the central one being that of the good, peaceable chap who just happens to be a better murderer than the villains when roused. The morality is of the most basic nature. But on its own level it is good enough entertainment, with Gabor Pagany relishing his chances to shoot the scenery as avidly as the his boss shoots anyone who gets in his way. And though its naturalism is no longer a rarity, the West looks as hot, sweaty, and hellish as it really must have been. Good old Burt.

The crowning sin of Robert Fuest's Wuthering Heights (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue) is its thorough-going dullness. At least Wyler and Buñuel had a distinctive go at translating Brontë into cinematic terms. This version, which is apparently doing very nicely in the States, plods through the story in a fashion that reminds of nothing so much as a rather mundane television serial. Peter Sarsy's effort for BBC was, in fact, decidedly better.

Part of the trouble lies in the way the book has been telescoped into a sort of period "Love Story," in which Tim Dalton handsomely apes Sir Larry as Heathcliff and Anna Calder-Marshall provides a tea-party version of Catherine so lightweight as to be almost blown away on occasion. One-dimensional characterisations from Julian Glover as Hindley and Ian Ogilvy as Edgar Linton don't help matters, though I dare say the screenplay with its uneasy anachronistic modern compromises doesn't help anyone. "I'm gonna get 'im—I don't care how long it takes—I'm gonna get 'im," says Heathcliff at one point. "Get out or I'll have the law on you," exclaims the magistrate Edgar to Heathcliff at another. To which Catherine replies: "You are the law, you fool!" Hardly



Liri Pavlou (left) and Jaroslava Schallerova (right) in "Valerie and her Week of Wonders"

## Wakey, wakey, Valdez is coming

Derek Malcolm reviews new films

the flavour Miss Brontë had in mind.

Not for a moment does one feel that there's any kind of real emotion behind these bickering lovers, so that we don't even get decent melodrama in the grand manner. There are, however, one or two moments of pure farce, such as when the knowing Nellie (otherwise rather well played by Judy Cornwell) tries to tell Catherine, at tea with Edgar, that Heathcliff is at the door through a series of winks and ogles that had my section of the stalls in stitches. Sorry, no Oscars at all.

We see next to nothing of the Czech "new wave" these days, for appallingly obvious reasons. Its only representative at last year's London Festival—

and that after a great deal of humming and hawing—was Valerie and her Week of Wonders by Jaromil Jires, which can now be seen at the Paris Pullman. Jires, possibly because it is now difficult to tackle relevant modern subjects, has based this film in the relatively safe confines of the early nineteenth century and chosen poetic fantasy rather than neo-realism as his medium. Unfortunately this is just about the most difficult feat to bring off in the cinema and I don't think he's done so.

A young girl menstruates for the first time in a small Transylvanian town where a mixture of religious bigotry and demon mythology compli-

cates her sexual awakening. Vampires, priests, handsome princes, magic earrings, and weasels float from her mind on to the screen. Her adventures advance from docile romance to Gothic horror. Eventually her essential innocence saves her. Jan Curnik's camera conjures some extraordinarily beautiful images, which are almost matched by Jan Kusak's charming, late-romantic musical score. Yet the whole remains so heavily Freudian and symbolic that it becomes as indigestible as a thick and treacly pudding. Some may find it weird and wonderful. I just found it weird. But a sight for sore eyes just the same, if you can keep them open.

Bert Koetter's Andy Warhol and His Clan shows in support. Its lumbering pseudo-significant commentary irritates, particularly because all it really says is that Warhol is Warhol is Warhol. But the clan are all there, slithering and sloshing away, so that should be enough for some in lieu of genuine information.

Macho Callahan (New Victoria) is a Western about a girl (Jean Seberg) who tracks down the killer of her husband (David Janssen) only to fall in love with the guy just as her friends catch up with him. The director is Bernard Kowalski and the whole thing is a dreadful waste of effort, chiefly by the art director, Ted Marshall, who

sets the scene as if his life depended upon making it all seem as real as possible owing to the unreality of everything else around.

Hurry along to the Carlton if you want to catch Black Flowers for the Bride, Hal Prince's "comedy of evil" in which Angela Lansbury carries all before her as an impoverished Bavarian countess who falls, along with the rest of her family, for a wicked youth (Michael York) intent on taking over the castle. The film, Prince's first feature, is very uneven but not without charm and has several nice cameos, apart from Miss Lansbury's, to while away the time. You should at least keep awake and that's a comfort.

## WHAT'S WRONG WITH REP?

Robin Thornber on grassroots theatre

"THEATRE OUTSIDE LONDON" is one hell of a brief for a book and John Elsom has taken a marvellous dose of his material. He has spent the past decade visiting every worthwhile provincial theatre and most of the rest. Enough to know that what passes for theatre outside London is nearly as bad as the real, West End theatre-substitute.

But he just can't win. As an exercise in hard-back journalism the project was doomed from the start to be out of date before it got into print—the Stahlos theatre in Manchester has already sunk without trace. The reportage is conscientious, fair, and largely reliable. But what the provincial theatre needs is a Brecht, not a Boswell.

OK, so what happened between the mid-fifties and 1970 was a change in the structure of provincial theatre. The commercial touring theatres had decreased from 130 to 30 in 10 years; the regional reps increased from 12 to 60 over 30 years.

By giving patronage without making qualitative decisions, Mr Elsom says, the Arts Council has tilted the balance against the commercial theatre. And then he cogently demolishes the Arts Council's report "The Theatre Today," for the sordid attempt that it is to bring back the theatre of yesterday by putting taxpayer's money into commercial touring and swamping us all in even more Shakespearean set texts.

He analyses hilariously the Arts Council's system of "merit marks" by which the provincial repertory theatres are organised into a regional hierarchy through a giant game of bureaucratic bingo (with a "Chance" card reading "Your Theatre Has Been Chosen to House the National Company" in which case "the player can immediately claim thirty out of thirty, wins the game in full association with the Arts Council and can receive grants of up to a quarter of a million pounds per year").

And he points out that the real problems with the Arts Council "are nothing to do with regional bias, lack of consistency or tact. It is simply unimaginative." Rep directors know that their grant will not be increased if their product is good or cut if it is poor. "Should the Arts Council be a dynamic force, instead of a paternalistic one?" he asks.

The only real developments in drama since the war have happened at the Royal Court and Stratford East—not in the West End but not exactly "outside London" either. "Hair," of course, happened farther outside London than Mr Elsom means to go.

If the regional documentaries are an early flowering of the repertory revolution then the seeds, as Mr Elsom knows from his own experiences, lie in the reps' theatre-in-education policies. He neatly divides these into the "in-flow" approach or teaching-about-drama

(where directors or publicity officers heroic captive audiences of school children or women's Institutes about Shakespeare or make-up) and the more recent "out-flow" or learning-through-drama approach, where trained actor-teachers involve their audiences in creating their own open-ended happenings.

This technique is going to present us in the next decade with an audience brought up on participation for whom the old-fashioned dramatic display will be an irrelevant, meaningless ritual.

The theatre they will need and demand will be community forum theatre, indigenous and topical rather than handed-down universal truths. It will have to be created quickly by workshop techniques using resident dramatists. (This doesn't mean the shoddy imitations of "Oh What A Lovely War" which so often emerge from the group-grope method. The best workshop productions are dominated throughout by benign tyrants like Joan Littlewood and Peter Cheeseman.)

Which means that the buildings we are throwing up now at half a million a time are as out-of-date as the plush-and-gilt peep-show barns that were built to house the "Victorians" after-dinner mint-munching.

"THEATRE OUTSIDE LONDON," by John Elsom, is published today by Macmillan at £3.

## FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

### Barenboim

OVER THE WEEKEND Daniel Barenboim was heard playing one of the late piano sonatas of Beethoven. On Tuesday, in the Royal Festival Hall, he conducted the Ninth Symphony of Bruckner, taking in his stride the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, Pinchas Zukerman the soloist.

This young Barenboim is really a remarkable event in our recent musical life, probably the most gifted musician of his years since Busoni—and Busoni at no time of his life could have conducted a Bruckner symphony with Barenboim's orchestral control.

Barenboim certainly seemed absorbed in the Bruckner tonal forge; and the New Philharmonia Orchestra was his plastic and sensitive collaborator. The Ninth Symphony of Bruckner, never finished and born in much travail, is a severe test of a conductor's long-viewed grasp of the whole and his power to concentrate on passing details and parts. The first movement—"Solemn-Misterioso"—with its three groups of themes, can easily run to discursiveness if the pulse of the music is allowed to weaken. I much admired Barenboim's judgment of the contrasts of a quite complex use of related and non-related tonality with the true Bruckner singleness of onward, if sometimes apparently static, motion. The broad lyric phrases were beautifully sonorous. And the sense of a movement, at first enshrouded, intent on a final aspiration, was another of Barenboim's rare points.

The scherzo was perhaps here and there a little too precisely fingered. In the best of books about Bruckner, Dr Robert Simpson writes of the "infernal gates" flung open in this scherzo; but I can find no hint of diabolism in Bruckner. This original scherzo dances on the toe or hoof fantastic; sometimes it, for me, anticipates even Sibelius.

The crown of the Ninth Symphony is the Adagio, again diverse yet curiously unchanging. Barenboim and the New Philharmonia came close to the heart of the matter. The coda was as a benediction and release. But the problem for the conductor of Bruckner is that he must be technically masterful yet anonymous. He must be content to serve Bruckner as a sort of possessed unseen medium of spiritual communication.

Only two living conductors are able to conduct Bruckner with, let us say, inviolate omnipresence—Klemperer and Horenstein. The impression we sometimes get from Bruckner's music is an unawareness on the composer's part that anybody is listening at all. We can't expect complete self-abnegation from a young musical interpreter. But Barenboim is on the way towards freedom from the personal equation. Bruckner would surely have embraced him afterwards, calling him a "Wunderkind," maybe giving him a Trinkgeld, a tip, as once he tipped Richter.

## COLNAGHI

Caroline Tisdall

### Durer

FOR THOSE who can't make it to Nuremberg, the exhibition of his prints and engravings at Colnaghi's is no poor substitute. It's a magnificent representation of this side of his art which

## review



St Christopher (detail): Colnaghi

after all, made him more famous internationally than his painting. Fifteenth century Germany evoked its greatest heights in graphic art, and Dürer's woodcuts and engravings were to serve as models in Italy, from which he drew so much of his inspiration, France, the Low Countries, Russia, Spain, even Persia.

Engraving was a new medium, and Dürer was remarkably suited to it. Trained as a goldsmith, like so many of the greatest engravers of the century, it was logical step to apply a craftsman's almost as ancient skill to the new concept of producing impressions on paper rather than precious metals. Then Dürer was a true Renaissance man: inquiring, adventurous, extremely conscious of the artist's enormous expanded role. It was as symptomatic that he should turn to the possibilities offered by a new medium as that he should feel free of the limitations of the artist-craftsman in the medieval sense and turn to science, astronomy, philosophy, and writing—treatises on human proportion and perspective.

In Dürer's hands even the traditional woodcut, used until his time as a crude and technically virtuoso medium, so much so that professional block cutters often had difficulty in carrying out his designs. His desire to do justice to "the infinite complexity of God's creation" is reflected in the intricacy of his prints.

The exhibition covers all stages of his development, from his early training with Wolgemut in Nuremberg, the reflected influence of the solemn and dignified Schongauer, and the more buxom Housebrook Master with his feeling for humble life. A turning point comes in 1494 and again in 1500, when Dürer visited Italy, "the new kingdom" bringing back a determination to involve Germany in the renaissance started by the Italians. Dürer's figures become more solid and convincing, his love of classical architecture more obvious, and the art of chiaroscuro is mastered. Then on through his mature work until his technique is so superb, and his compositional devices so daring that Italian artists as disparate as Mantegna and Caravaggio were equally affected.

Being quicker and more expedient, the prints illustrate even more facets of Dürer's extraordinary imagination than the paintings. They were also intended, as cheap and widely distributed products, to reach several differ-

ent types of audience. Some are simplistic religious narrative, others complicated allegory for sophisticated. Between them they illustrate Dürer's concern with humanism, his awareness of Death in the midst of life, his sardonic delight in the minute details of nature, and his fascination with the grotesque. Prodiges and monsters, many-footed, double-headed pig, a whale he rushed to see in Zealand catching malaria in the effort, the white rhino, all these were wonderful to himself, but Dürer's obsession with the was also partly due to a general foreboding that the approaching world date 1500 might mean the end of it world.

All these are represented, together with the later works dealing more specifically with the human predicament: the four temperaments, sacred and profane learning symbolised by Jerome and "Melancholy." This has been interpreted as symbolic of the artist's own dilemma. Surrounded by the tools of his trade, with all his learning and his understanding of eternity, but unable to portray it.

## ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

Edward Greenfield

### Northern Sinfonia

BENJAMIN BRITTEN has stayed com-mendably broad-minded in choosing new music for the Aldeburgh Festival, but not surprisingly he leans toward composers who are kind to players' fingers, to singers' throats and to listeners' ears in the way he is himself. Hans Keller developed the point in a fascinating lecture at Jubilee Hall on Monday (due to be heard before long on Radio 3) and the Northern Sinfonia put it into practice by including two kind and communicative works for its Maltings concert under George Malcolm.

It was Britten himself who directly prompted the writing of Nicholas Maw's Sinfonia, not for the Aldeburgh Festival but as the first commission under the Aspen Award founded with his Aspen Prize money. Maw intended it for the Northern Sinfonia in its early days under the enterprising Michael Wall, and it still fits the size and character of this talented orchestra remarkably well. Though this performance was not so polished as one by the English Chamber Orchestra due to appear next month on record, it found the right romantic urgency, particularly in the wide-ranging final variation movement. The difficult horn part were splendidly taken.

David Lord's Harpsichord Concertino was the other even more approachable recent work in the programme, written last year for George Malcolm to play and direct at the Bath Festival. It is a delightful piece, not ambitious in the slightest but full of the open good humour and wit that mark Lord's personality as well as his music. I loved the swaying beguine episode. In the first movement. The slow movement brings a graver note, though I am sorry the composer did not allow his natural lyricism a freer flow. Malcolm and the Northern Sinfonia played the piece with fine point, energy, and love.

The other two works were Bach's D minor Clavier Concerto—the unamplified harpsichord for once balanced perfectly, thanks to the Maltings acoustics—and Wagner's "Siegfried" Idyll. Wagner at the Maltings has a glorious ring to it. No use thinking in terms of live opera performances there, except for audiences of millions, but next time they record a complete Wagner opera this should certainly be the Valhalla.

Neville Cardus's notice appeared in later editions yesterday.





# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Picture of Eleanor Fazan by Frank Martin

## The dancing years

Austin John Marshall talks to Eleanor Fazan, a First Lady of the British theatre and producer of this weekend's gala performance at The Mermaid in aid of Amnesty International

1956: HUNGARY and Suez. Pony tails and flatteries and duff coats. A pretty girl nicknamed Fizz had made a startling triple debut as a stage director and choreographer—by having three West End stage shows running simultaneously. And if "Grab Me Gondola," "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and "Share My Lettuce" sound like nursery tales compared to what all hangs out in the stage today, Eleanor Fazan herself was by then a veteran. Like Audrey Hepburn (with whom she shared digs) she had been one of Cecil Landau's chorines, slugging around the night clubs until she got a "break" in her case taking over as lead dancer in an early fifties U.S. import called "Touch and Go."

Marriage and pregnancy led her from dancing to showing other dancers how. Then with her (first) husband encouraging and iron professionalism guiding, she earned a magic around her name which made it a by-word for success in show after hit show.

She repeated her hat-trick in the early sixties "Blitz," "The Rag Trade," and as midwife at the rebirth of English satire with "Beyond The Fringe." Finally into the full-frontal seventies she found herself sued last year by Dowager Lady Birdwood for blasphemy as co-director of the ring-riding God-rump "Council of Love."

We were denied what could have been the court drama of the century (which would have made a great climax for the musical) when John Mortimer succeeded to having the case dismissed on a technicality.

Fazan actually sounds like some kind of dance—something between a fandango and a pavana. She sits now, one foot tucked up in a red leather swivel armchair, frequently smiling a wide, puzzled smile, lighting Bensons and brushing her fringe aside. She is a modest and slender lady to modest black, bodice sweater, crepe flare trousers, and suede jacket. The room is Hampstead affluent, in a solid old coach house full of well-kept books, original paintings, teenage children, noisy dogs, and welcome. A hint in the infection of her speech I took for North Country, Wrong.

Lots of people think that, but I was born in Kenya, of a family to local colonial government. My father flew the Union Jack in the garden. I would be a great disappointment to my

mother, who is a staunch Tory. My political feelings are mainly anti any kind of hierarchy or institution.

The voice is low and warm with undertones suggesting wounds still too raw to speak of. The elfin face is tallow, with huge green-tinted spectacles. On the coffee table mixed with notes for her current project—dances arranged for Peter O'Toole in the film adaptation of "The Ruling Class."

"When I came to London at the age of fifteen I was a hoby. A hoby—I still do it—dolly under my arm." Her schooling was completed with three years at Sadler's Wells and Arts Educational. She paints a nostalgic picture of the life of a chorus girl, bringing to mind a zippy montage sequence in a backstage movie. A-one, a-two. The Empress, Churchill's changing in the kitchen! For £10-£11 a week, Blackface, Southsea Islander, Whiteface clown, all on the same night. I was a leopard lady, a girl on a handpainted tin—and we were all doing faris: we thought we really knew, swingin' our handbags around—split skirts!

A bigger stage now, drum roll and "Touch and Go"—her first break. Rules were very strict with fines for chipped nail varnish or holey tights! All this was apprenticeship for me: the complete sublimation of the self into a technique—something all dancers recognise and respond to. We know how flipping difficult it all is.

No backstage movie would be complete without a romance between the pianist and the dancer. Stanley Myers became her first husband. (Her second is rugged superstar Nigel Davenport who is currently being Bothwell to Vanessa Redgrave's Mary Queen of Scots: so there.)

Documentary sequence as Eleanor, now a mum, stands on Edinburgh station holding her baby son, Nicky, in a carrier waiting for money for the fare. "Pregnancy and motherhood forced me outside my own dancing into handling other dancers. The change to handling actors came about through applying the same principles. Avid effects for their own sake. Identify with the artist. Being by nature responsive I can do this fairly naturally, and with Stanley pushing like mad, things gradually got better."

Montage here of getting and spend-

ing money. The over-had-it so good years. Then 1960. The year of satire. Dudley Moore piano on soup-tracks as Jonathan Miller, in deep conversation with Alan Bennett and Peter Cook arrive at Fazzan's. "People think that 'Beyond the Fringe' because of its title was transplanted whole from Edinburgh. The original show was only an hour long. There was a hell of a lot of work to do in mounting what was virtually a new show for London."

"I really care about what's popular. I know immediately if a show I've worked on is good, but the most popular theatre is a failure compared to football." She has had about 50 television credits for "dance arrangement" but when it came to studio direction—I was completely thrown by a situation where I had no direct contact with people—up in that room with buttons and monitor screens. I even went to Huw Weldon and asked if it would be possible to meet the cameraman for half an hour beforehand. Impossible. Once I was so weak with terror that my knees went. I had literally to crawl out of the control room.

"May be it was just part of phase. After my marriage broke up I had been sitting at home—dreading the telephone. Finally, Anthony Page offered me an acting part. Mistress to the Vice Williamson, part in the staging of 'Inadmissible Evidence.' I was pretty bad at first, opening down in Brighton. Lindsay Anderson took me out on the beach at night with great waves crashing: stood me on the pier while he was down on the shingle yelling 'Now—project! Things must have improved because I was given the part of the wife in the movie.'"

The baby in the carrier on Edinburgh station is now 15 with shoulder-length hair, reads OZ, plays the trombone, and goes to Santana concerts, and needs help with his exams. Fizz walks me up the gravel path, two dogs vamping around our feet. Only her occasional sharp outbursts at them had broken through the mildness of our conversation and given a hint of the speed and force of her reflexes. I asked if she ever got violent at home. "Only when I need help. Which is usually just before the start of a big job. I'm totally unhelpable."



## Breathing space

Dorothy Townsend on a new project to fight asthma

IN DENVER, it was 2 am and the Rocky Mountain night air was cold. A small boy in one of four dormitory beds got up, put on his slippers and robe, and went outside. Before he left the building he pushed a button. Across a dark playground, about a city block away, a buzzer alerted hospital nurses that a child was coming in for help.

The next day in an intensive care unit somebody asked who brought him in. "Nobody," the 9-year-old spoke up. "I ain't no baby!" This exhibition of toughness and self reliance was a dramatic turnabout for the boy, a victim of intractable asthma, who had been used to "babbling" at home.

To doctors at the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital here, the change in attitude was regarded as a healthy sign, signalling a possible change in the course of the illness. The solo night trip to the hospital illustrates an important facet of the thinking that goes into the controlled environment of resident patients at CARIH.

"I used to worry me," admitted the institute's information director, a woman with children of her own. "I am an overprotective mother and I know it."

Before going to CARIH, most of the 128 resident patients, 6 to 16 years of age, had been close to death more than once. Their lives were an endless cycle of limited activity, doctors, hospitals, oxygen tents, and powerful, life-sustaining drugs. Many had never even walked to school.

Last year CARIH's baseball team won the Denver junior league championship and its football team, the "Asthmanauts," enjoyed an undefeated season—all in competition with "healthy" public school teams.

How can this be, when the physician in charge of hospital services at the institute says there is no known positive cure for asthma? CARIH has no magical drugs that the doctors at home didn't know about and there are no miracles on the magic mountain. The closest thing to a single answer would seem to be the total management of the child—medically, dietetically, environmentally, even socially.

In addition to living in a controlled environment, there is the knowledge that "right here" is everything to cope with a severe asthma attack, no matter how frightening. That helps alleviate anxiety, another precipitant of attacks.

At home, in almost all cases, the onset of an attack was the cue for panic, on the part of the child and his parents. "Panic at home aggravated the conditions without any doubt," said Dr Hyman Chai, the director of hospital services. "Here they learn a lot about their disease and that they can lead a normal life." He said the children, through their own experience, "have a pretty good idea when they need help and when they don't, and they can handle it very much better than their parents used to do."

The therapeutic programme at CARIH is basically aimed at making the child perform normally," he said, "and we pretty well achieve the goal. If you have a child who wants to play baseball, to keep him in bed is a miserable life. It's important to any child to feel normal. Kids dislike being different."

The behavioural scientists have found that many of the children can make an attack more or less severe, can induce vomiting and get themselves hospitalised, or try through calmness to keep the attack from getting worse. They know that if they get three bronchodilating inhalations (called "Nebis") a nebuliser, a sort of spray gun—is used) in any one day, they are automatically hospitalised and that two Nebis means restriction to the grounds. If there is an exciting ball game or other activity, said Tom Creer, CARIH's head behavioural scientist, they will try to calm down and relax, hoping the wheezing will stop and they won't have to take a Neb.

"We discipline them when they need it and try not to be over sympathetic," said recreational director Jim Haddington. "Some outsiders may feel we are pretty hard on them as sick kids. But we just treat them as kids."—Los Angeles Times.

## Girl at the end of her tether

A cautionary tale by Bill Lansbury

AS SHE ENTERED my room in the Probation Office the young man with her excused himself and asked the way to the toilets. She sat silent and neat in the easy chair with a magazine held high in front of her.

"Tell me your name?" I started.

"Anne."

"And the young man?"

"Roger."

"And why are you here?"

"... why am I here?" She looked around the room and at me. "I've got nowhere to stay."

Her voice was soft, clear, low and expressionless. Her neck was hoarse with love bites.

"Roger's ever so nice. I like him."

"I met him two nights ago."

"Where?"

"Underneath the arches."

"Which arches?"

"... dunno... I dunno... I can't remember. Where is he? Is he coming back? Where has he gone? Where has he gone?" she fretted.

She glared at me. Her grey eyes moved in and out of focus. A moment of panic seemed to fit across her pale face. Her smooth forehead suddenly creased-up into a mass of worried folds and lines like crumpled tissue paper.

With a quick, darting movement she

licked her lips and tried to touch the tip of her nose with her tongue.

"Where did you stay last night?"

"... dunno... I dunno... I can't remember."

"Where do you come from?"

"... dunno... I dunno... I can't remember."

"Southampton, Bourne-

mouth, Isle of Wight... Why are you hugging me? Where's Roger? I want Roger! Where is he?"

She got up and went into the corridor but he wasn't there. I asked the receptionist and she confirmed my suspicion. He had left the building when Anne entered my room. He had walked out on her. I told her I thought he had gone.

"O dear... No!... No!... What shall I do? ... I liked him... I met him in the Arcade when I was about 16 at people... I often do that... when they make me mad I shout at them... They're always getting at me..."

"What is going to happen now Anne?"

"I dunno." She shrugged her shoulders and retreated behind the magazine, licking her lips.

"Anne... Anne." She ignored me.

"Anne... have you ever been in hospital?"

"YES I HAVE," she sighed. "It's

so grey today. I WANT TO KILL MYSELF... I WANT TO KILL MYSELF... why hasn't Roger come back... do you like me?"

"Aone I think you're sick and I want you to come with me to talk to a doctor at the hospital."

She pouted and frowned. "No! I don't want to. You're not going to lock me up again."

Again she frowned. A whole series of expressions flitted across her face like frames in an old silent film: panic, fear, anger, alarm, hate, suspicion, need, hope, love, want, trust, panic, fear, anger...

For half an hour we tried to talk. In fits and starts a confusion of facts and fantasies and fears flooded out, a torrent of contradictions and verbal nonsense, the language of someone entombed in their own private world.

There was a mother in Manchester and a mother in Birmingham. There was a commercial studies course after secondary modern school. She liked typing but shorthand was "unnatural."

There was an elder brother and there was Roger. There was a court appearance for assault and she explained how violent she got with people who got at her. There was a hostel where the girls made such a terrible noise all the time that they gave her headaches and she had to keep running

away. They always chased after her and took her back.

"Do you get voices talking to you?"

"They get on my nerves. I'm sick of them. I wish they'd stop. I do wish they'd stop."

She paused. She looked round the room and at me as if she was seeing it for the first time.

"What sort of office is this?" She stood up.

I explained and she sat down. I tried to persuade her to go with me to see a doctor at the hospital whom I knew would see her immediately.

"It's not far Aone... We can walk in five minutes."

"Will you carry my case then?"

As we left the office and crossed the street to the Court, she suddenly turned to me and said: "Please hold my hand... I'm afraid... all these strange people... I don't know them at all."

And her gloved hand found mine and she grasped it firmly, locking her fingers in mine. Slightly splay-footed like a dancer she walked with short, light steps, swinging her free arm outwards in an odd extravagant gesture. The people coming towards us did look very strange. For a moment I felt her anguish, me carrying a suit-

case to one hand and holding this girl in the other, this girl with the peculiar walk and the love bites. And we talked and I told her about this doctor who was very nice. It was going well.

A crisp, starched nurse came hustling out of the main doors of the hospital.

"O no!... no... I can't go there. You didn't tell me it was a hospital with nurses..."

So on the pavement in the midst of the busy swirl of everyday business we talked again and I tried to get her to go with me and see the doctor even though I knew that all my arguments and pleas merely drove her further from the idea.

"All right then Anne. What shall we do?" I asked and turned away from the hospital.

"Give me back my case," she suddenly shouted. And the everyday people turned and stopped. "You must be mad! Fancy trying to steal my case! YOU OUGHT TO BE LOCKED UP! YOU DIRTY THIEF!"

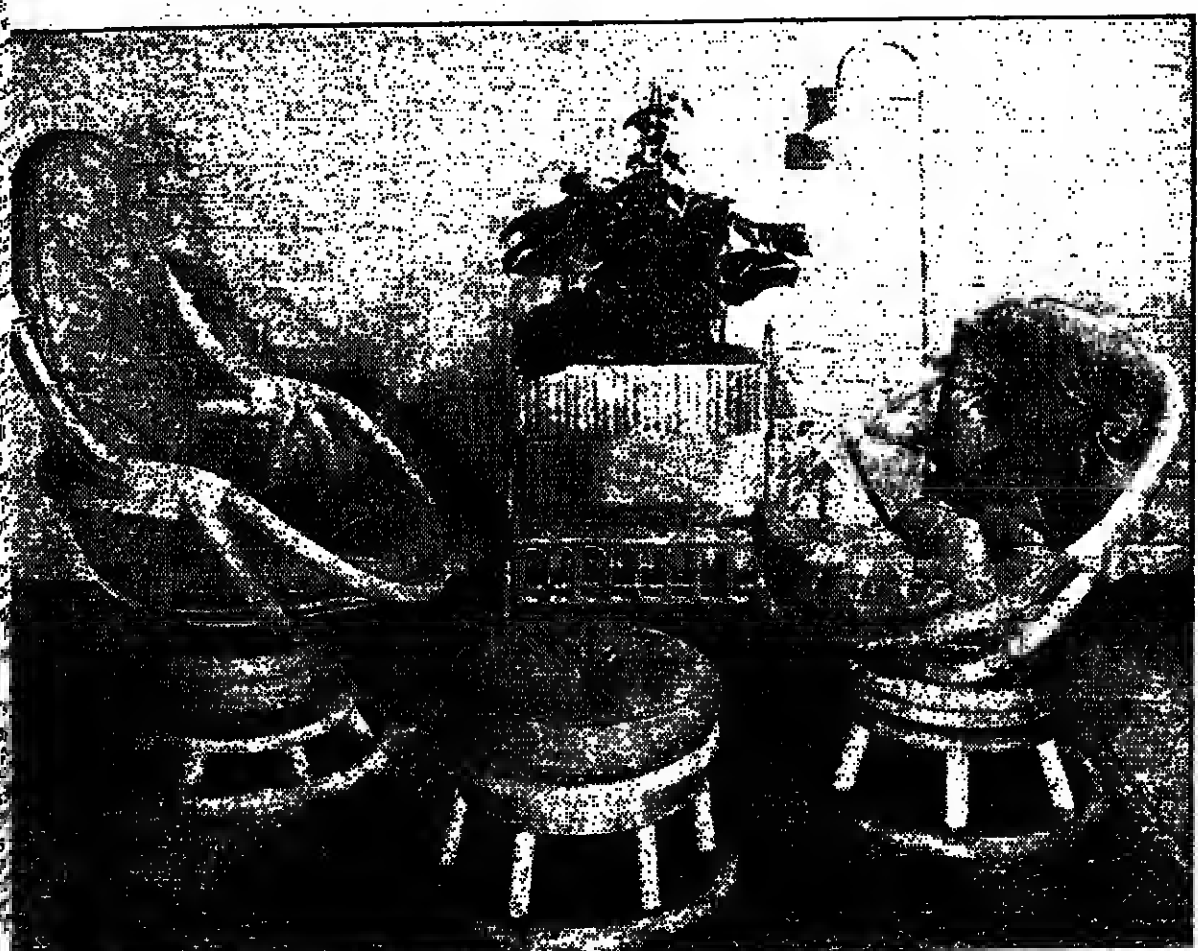
You think a girl like me would go with a dirty old man like you! You must be mad! YOU OUGHT TO BE LOCKED UP!"

She grabbed the suitcase and dashed across the street. She disappeared in a second and didn't come back.

## Bringing back the cane

The orchestra may have gone but Richard Carr reports on a Palm Court revival in furniture

Heal and Sons Ltd.



THE DAYS OF the Palm Court Orchestra, and tea taken leisurely in long rooms filled with tall thin women hazily smoking cigarettes through equally long thin holders, are over and gone for ever, in spite of the Hoffnung cartoon which suggests that the orchestra can still be heard playing to the elderly American women who haunt the public rooms of every Hilton hotel.

But if the orchestra has gone, surprisingly the cane furniture which was equally part of the scene is still with us, and not only in the Hilton hotels but also on the lido deck of the QE2 and in a hundred other modern settings. As one of Britain's main cane furniture manufacturers puts it: "The Palm Court is the image we're trying to break down. We believe that cane furniture can be used as normal furniture, and we're designing it with this in mind."

The manufacturer is Mr Robert Angrave, a largish, middle aged man who likes to eat in the Elizabethan manor house near Leicester which is now the Rotherley Court Hotel, where he talks enthusiastically about local history and the land he has bought the way the local people lead their lives. His factory, also just outside Leicester, is part of the history too, having been started by his father just after the First World War to supply the Palm Court, of course. However, after the Second World War, Angrave also moved into the retail and export trade and 10 years ago took over Dryad, so that business has expanded considerably, even though all the furniture is still hand made.

Cane, you might think, is all the same, but in fact there are as many different types of cane as there are different types of wood, and that used by Angrave comes from Indonesia and the Philippines, arriving in long bundles that are ready for use. There is no need to season or cure. The thicker, manau cane is used for the main structural members of the furniture, being heated in an oven until it can be bent in wooden jigs to the required shape, while paloppo cane is used for the thinner structural sup-

ports and Palembang cane for the naturally coloured woven cane seats.

The use of manau cane, however, is significant, because it is much thicker than the cane of the Palm Court days and sometimes looks like steel tubing. Thus its effect is to give the furniture a strong, robust, and masculine appearance which is well in keeping with modern settings dominated by white painted brick, concrete, and glass. The illusion of steel is also helped by changes in methods of construction and whereas before the war cane furniture looked like an assemblage of pieces held together by baling, today much longer lengths of cane are used, and are sometimes interlocked to reduce the pumber of bound joints, which can also be eliminated by pegging.

The change to thicker cane and a structural line that flows more easily from one part of the furniture to another has been accompanied by changes in finishes, and while before the war cane furniture was often spray painted in pale blue, gold, and silver, the colours that are now used are much stronger—pillar box red, dark green, black, white, violet, or blue, for example—while the cane is also left in its natural colour, sealed by coats of lacquer. The different finishes are matched by a choice of upholstery—fabrics by Wemyss Weavercraft and Heals, vinyl or leather on Dulop filled cushions—and glass for the table tops, sideboards, hars, and trolleys. The transparency of the glass sets off the furniture's tubular structure, while the thick cushioned reinforce its masculine flavour.

Since drinks on the patio are now part of the life we are told to lead, Mr Angrave's aim to get cane furniture into the home should not be hard to achieve, especially as it will remind us of our last packaged holiday in the sun and is comfortable, easy to maintain and not expensive. Tables and stools start from £10.50 and chairs from £19, and it is only with seatsets and sideboards that one goes over £100. The ability to move the furniture in and out of the house is an added advantage.





## The negotiations prosper

The sun has been shining on the Common Market negotiations since the Heath-Pompidou meeting in Paris. The remaining difficulties are melting fast. Although tough bargaining and midnight sessions are still to be expected in Luxembourg on 21 and 22, the atmosphere and psychology of the negotiations have been transformed. That was evident yesterday in the House of Commons when Mr Rippon was cross-examined about Monday's meeting. One Conservative critic complained that the Government had already made up its mind—that it had already decided to recommend entry at the end of the day. From this Mr Rippon had an easy escape. The Government would not recommend entry, he said, unless it was to Britain's advantage. That is a truism—as it would have been with any Government—but Mr Heath and his colleagues must by now be discreetly jubilant with the way events are moving. Public opinion is moving, too. The winter's gloom and disillusion, generated by the apparent deadlock in Brussels, are now being dispelled. The European outlook is in every way more hopeful.

As a negotiator, Mr Rippon has done well. As an exponent of the meaning and implications of membership he is sometimes less satisfactory. While he made a strong and convincing case yesterday for the terms he has achieved on sugar, his replies on sterling were more clouded. The communiqué on his meeting with Commonwealth sugar interests in London has now been written into the Common Market's negotiating record—and it ought to protect them well. Although not explicitly and publicly accepted by the Six, it is now built into the foundations for future action. The consultation with Commonwealth interests here is also a precedent for sterling, on which, as Mr Rippon said yesterday, the reduction of sterling balances after Britain joins Europe will have to be in a form acceptable to official holders of sterling. The other essential conditions, stated yesterday, were that the transfer will not impose an unacceptable burden on our balance of pay-

ments and will promote stability in the international monetary system. But how will this be achieved? While denying that any detailed discussion had taken place, Mr Rippon could not and did not enlighten anyone further. What the Government has in mind remains a dark secret. No amount of inquiry or nagging—and some of it was nagging—got anything out of him. This may be prudence when there must be further negotiations both with the Six and with the world's financial powers, but it leaves a haze of doubt. Mr Roy Jenkins remarked that the change in the role of sterling could be beneficial, whatever might be happening about Europe. In due course, however, a more indicative statement ought to come from the Chancellor or Prime Minister.

New Zealand, fisheries, and the common budget are the three remaining obstacles. Mr Rippon will no doubt fight hard on each and secure as good terms as he can. On each he has already denied the earlier resistance of the Six, and on fisheries in particular he has secured a promise that they will think again. He reported yesterday the British proposal that countries should reserve exclusive fishing rights within their six-mile limits—which, with the 1964 hase-lines, will protect the Hebridean Minches, the Moray Firth, the Clyde, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, the Solway Firth, and the Wash. This goes a long way towards meeting legitimate fears of inshore fishermen.

When the negotiations are complete, the prospects will have to be assessed as a whole. To build a bigger and healthier Europe remains the primary purpose. It must be a Europe, as the Prime Minister said when he returned from Paris, that "by its size and nature" will stand equal with the United States, the Soviet Union, or Japan. This means a living community, economically and politically. It means a Europe with democratic institutions that can develop and strengthen. Whether Mr Heath and M. Pompidou are truly ready for that is a question still to be answered; but others may take over if and when they fail.

## By appointment, steersman

All hail to HRH on his fiftieth birthday, though it would not be true to say that we are all monarchists now. Mr William Hamilton speaks for a segment, probably a dwindling one, of the doughty Old Left which rejects Kings and Queens from first principles. (It used to be sung in the chapels: "When wilt Thou save the people, Oot thrones nor crowns but men?" ) The New Left devotes little time to the subject: like so much else that comes within its perception the monarchy is regarded as irrelevant, as neither here nor there, as not worth the trouble of strenuous opposition because it is fundamentally unimportant, a life-style away. But with these exceptions most seem well content that the Queen should continue to preside, and for this tolerance, mixed here and there with recognition that the job is devotedly done, the monarchy owes a good deal of thanks to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Of course, the Duke is widely regarded as bothersome. He pitches into subjects in which he is not expert (an endearing thing, it might be thought, in a time of minute and distant specialisms). He is supposed to pretend that he is a political castrato and does not always succeed. The back benches in the Commons have their duty roster of Edinburgh-watchers whose job is to stop him from uttering, and if possible from holding, opinions on any question likely to be raised on the floor of the House. Yet many of the Duke's interventions have been useful. He made it his job to understand the impact that new technologies were likely to have on the country and on people before this had become a common-

place. He has both far more than a layman's grasp of scientific and technological principles and a wider experience of ordinary people than is common in the Royal Family. His Awards, though a hit robust for many of the DJ generation, have given much pleasure and purpose to a lot of people. Without being a political consort he has steered the monarch from a fairly exposed to a fairly safe position.

All the same, his services do not go unacknowledged. Even with inflation his allowance of £40,000 by Act of Parliament, and the manifold and gracious perks that go with the job, amount to a competence. His "ill-judged public utterance" (Mr Crossman's phrase) on the royal finances may have been prized out of him by keen questioning on American television, but it remains true that these finances are now, as they have always been, a touchy subject. Neither the Duke nor the Queen is on firm ground in asking for more money from the Treasury as long as so little is known about the effect of the royal household's exemptions from tax. Constitutionally the Queen probably cannot pay tax because all revenues are deemed to accrue to her in any case, to be allocated according to her Ministers' advice. But she could ask discreetly what the assessment might be if she were liable to pay. The Inland Revenue would no doubt then agree, in the exceptional circumstances, to a voluntary payment instead. All sorts of improvisations like this, some lessurely, some desperate, have been needed to secure the calm descent of the monarchy into our own times. The need for another is becoming apparent.

## The prospect beyond Suez

The opening of the Suez Canal is being mooted again. President Sadat's speech to his troops was partly to indicate that, after the diversion of the purge and the 15-year treaty with the Soviet Union, he was still ready to get the canal open. The treaty was not to be regarded as something to hamper this. Mrs Meir, by way of reply, showed that Israel views the treaty with considerable apprehension. Her call for arms reflects her worry about what the Soviet Union may do, and also about Israel's relations with the United States. It seems ill-timed. It exposes just the point at which the United States can bring pressure to bear on Israel. It also distracts attention away from the question of opening the Suez Canal. This would be unfortunate, because discussion and agreement on this point would be useful—provided that a Suez Canal arrangement does not become a risky substitute for an overall settlement.

To the credit of Mr Rogers, he was prepared to stake his prestige on trying to draw Egypt

and Israel closer together on the details of an interim agreement. His efforts still have some momentum. But if nothing else, the tussling over the canal arrangements show that the basic problems run through every issue whether large or small, interim or final. Egypt sees a partial Israeli withdrawal as a means to reopening the canal and then to total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. This would be carried out within certain time limits (which are probably as dispensable as countless others before). Then the full terms of resolution 242 could be put into operation. Israel, however, needs to be convinced that its partial withdrawal will only enable the Suez Canal to function and life in the area to return to normal. The spectres of the return of Egyptian troops in force to Sinai after the 1957 withdrawal, and of the moving of Egyptian missiles in the standstill zone last August, deepen Israel's distrust. The interim arrangements must be seen to be sound if they are to lead to step-by-step progress towards a final settlement.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Guelder roses flourish on the fens of East Norfolk, encouraged by the presence of lime supplied by flood waters from the chalky houlder clay farther inland. Just now the bushes are crumby with blossom, more luminous than elder, producing a heavy fragrance which attracts moths at night. As summer wanes their leaves will turn scarlet and crimson and they will stand like pillars of flame reflected in the gentle backwaters of the broads and the flowers will have been replaced by red, translucent berries advertising their ripeness to birds like signal lamps in the mist of autumn. These "marriah elders" or "oplers" as they were called until Dutch colonists came to settle in East Anglia, have only their beauty to commend them to us: their wood is worse than useless, even for burning; even the odd stick thrown on the fire smoulders foully with a stink of cats powerful enough to drive folk out of the house. All the same, there is no noticeable ruddiness in the living foliage and the scent of the blossoms is delightful in the still warmth of summer evenings. It is also clear that the leaves are not distasteful to insects, because they are commonly eaten to shreds by both the grubs and adults of a greenish-brown beetle (*Galerucella ribis*). Last year these insects swarmed on the bushes excessively, stripping nearly every one of its foliage not only in early summer but again when a second crop of leaves had developed later in the year (this is exceptional). Now the beetle grubs are busy with their work of destruction again and thousands of the bushes are becoming skeletonised, with disastrous results for this season's output of blossoms and fruits. The leaf stalks bear little knobby nectaries, but in the past I have examined these many times without ever finding any insects visiting them: a few days ago, however, I found red ants sampling the nectar on a bush at the bottom of my garden.

E. A. ELLIS.

NORTHERN Ireland will be 50 years old in a fortnight's time. But one writes the memorial article now, immediately after a visit, because of an uneasy sense that events move quickly and make every one's opinions of yesterday old hat by tomorrow. In darker moments the grumbling crisis seems to have taken on a life of its own. The actors—Mr Faulkner, the Cardinal, the General, Mr Fitt, Dr Paisley, Mr Craig, and a chorus of IRA men, Protestant extremists, and British soldiers—play out their parts with a strictly limited right to depart from the script.

The tragedy, indeed, seems preordained, which is not inappropriate for Ulster, for Predestination was once a revered tenet of Presbyterianism. But to redress the religious balance—and that must be a constant preoccupation—the best anniversary wish that can be offered to Northern Ireland is that it may rest in peace ("though without any implication of death," a Unionist spokesman added).

It is easy to write about the Ulster troubles provided you take the necessary first step. This is to decide which side is in the right.

If you select the Protestants (and Unionists), the history and the politics flow naturally on: they are in control because the majority of people in Northern Ireland, in election after election, have willed that it be so and that the British connection be sustained; they have been constantly sniped at by the Catholic (and Republican) minority, who have refused to accept the State, have taken little positive part in its institutions, and throughout the 50 years have thrown up men who sought to overturn the decision of the voters by coercion, terrorism, and murder; reform is of no avail, for the Catholics have taken the reform programme dictated by a Labour Government in London and given back nothing in loyalty or acceptance; instead they have produced new complaints and demands—unfairness in the legal system, the appointment of "Castle Catholics" (Uncle Toms) to public bodies, bad behaviour by the British Army (where previously it was the RUC). They will, in fact, never be satisfied until they get a united Ireland and that they cannot have.

Or you can select the Catholic side: the State has no right to exist, because all of Ireland—or even all nine counties of Ulster—was the natural constituency in 1921, and a Protestant minority in an Irish state would have been no more anomalous than a Catholic minority in the Six Counties; it was Caruso and the Unionists who introduced guns into the argument, and that was how they got their way; Unionists are incorrigibly unfair; Mr Faulkner's administration is dedicated to the appeasement of Protestant hardliners; yet Catholics are prepared to play their part in public life, though they must have places in government as of right, not by gift of the Unionists; so that means institutional change (not "constitutional"), it is patently explained, for that might frighten the Protestants. And yet, again, no Catholic politician must be asked to surrender his ultimate ideal of a united Ireland, and he will work for that.



Major-General Tuzo, Gerry Fitt MP, Rev Ian Paisley MP, Brian Faulkner MP, Cardinal Conway, William Craig MP

'It is a poor state in which to end the first 50 years of devolution. To Ulster, Protestant and Catholic, its friends can only wish, in hope and fear, a better second half' JOHN COLE on Northern Ireland's half century.

## Ulster

### 50 YEARS ON

If the observer broadly accepts one or other of those positions, the passing events will fall into some sort of consistent pattern, though occasional blindness or darkness will be needed if he is to believe that all illegal guns are held by Catholics or that all atavistic bigotry is among Protestants. It is only if he falls into the liberal heresy of trying to hear and understand both sides that the improbability of anything like a solution arises as a grey shape from the mass of contradiction.

For the difficulty is that both the Protestant and Catholic positions contain much truth, though neither is the whole truth. And the second difficulty is that the two positions are reconcilable by a degree of mutual tolerance which has so far been well beyond the reach of people in Northern Ireland. They are stuck with one of the most intransigent minority-within-a-minority situations in the world, and they show no sign that they know how to rise above it.

There is an apocalyptic view of Ulster history which says that the province missed its moment of history and of hope during the premiership of Lord O'Neill. He saw that there was no happy future for so deeply divided a community, so he set out to win the respect and friendship of the Catholics, and to create among the Protestants a greater willingness to live and let live. Why did he fail?

There are as many explanations as there are people, but they mostly fall within the conjugation of a phrase—he did not go far enough, you did not go far enough, they did not go far enough. Never, it will be noted, I or we did not go far enough.

The same political dilemma which unseated O'Neill now

faces his old rival, Brian Faulkner—how to hold enough Unionist support to stay in office, while gaining enough Catholic acceptance to make office worth having. For Northern Ireland is now ungovernable without at least the tolerance of the Catholic minority.

Faulkner is thinking hard how to gain it. He talks to the Cardinal (and is said to have got down to fundamentals about the long-term integration of schools, but without winning much response). He is searching for new avenues of contact with the Catholic community, even for a gesture that would pierce the present icy and suspicious attitude towards his administration. Some of his friends would not be surprised to see a fresh series of meetings with Mr Lynch, great though the political dangers of that are.

With his own party at least, Faulkner was doing better than expected until the explosions at the Mountainview Tavern and Springfield Road barracks, and the less lethal, but frequent explosions which have followed. Now law and order is back at the head of the agenda. It will probably remain there, for later this month the Orange marching season (and therefore the Republican standing season) begins in some dangerous areas—first in Dungiven, and in August in Loughoderry. Already Republican MPs are saying that they cannot hold their people back, and that trouble is inevitable if the parades go ahead.

Faulkner also has a problem of timing on his hands. In spite of some useful successes against hardliners in elections for office in the Ulster Unionist Council, his supporters continue to face trouble in their constituency associations. The

Unionist Party internally is democracy gone mad.

No MP is assured of re-election. Several, perhaps many, may lose the nominations to more extreme people. Mr Harry West, having joined the Cabinet, may lose the leadership of the Right-wing West Ulster Unionists. The Prime Minister's support could simply erode during this Parliament, which on one expects to run to near its terminal date in 1974.

The choice facing Mr Faulkner is harsh—to move to the Right or to the Left. Symbolically his selection of Harry West, the Fermanagh Right-winger, and David Bleakley, Labour's candidate in East Belfast last June, to sit in his Cabinet shows that neither option is ruled out. But West was probably the last hardliner who would come in without promise of substantial changes in policy: while Bleakley, though a Labour man, and therefore once a pariah to the Unionists, at least supports the Union.

The next step in either direction would be harder. Would Whitehall tolerate Mr Craig, or even Mr Paisley, in the Cabinet room? Almost certainly not, if they were to attack their present policy demands.

But would the Unionists tolerate a Catholic Minister with a gut commitment to eventual rule from Dublin? Would Catholic politicians, who like anyone else are half-in-love with office, ever accept it in a Government led by a Unionist? And would the chosen Catholics—however he was chosen—be able to go into government and survive politically, or even survive?

The possibilities seem bleak until one looks at the alternatives. Is there now a chance, as some people fear, of a Paisley Government after the next election? Or more probably of that threat forcing direct rule on Westminster? There is certainly a probability that the use of force will escalate, first on the Republican side as they grow impatient of reforms they do not really believe in, and then among the Protestants, where neo-violence also feel that their patience is being tried too far.

Perhaps all that Mr Faulkner has going for him is this safety buffer of gathering despair. Ulster politics are one long turning-over of the other side's impossibilities. On the Catholic side, the Church is said to be losing influence, the MPs willing to say one thing in private and another in public, the civil organisations to be compromised by their association with the IRA.

The Protestants, on the other hand, are alleged to retain a great yearning for the days when they ruled with a rod of iron, and some observers even detect symptoms of castration complex since the B Specials lost their guns.

Both sides suffer from the ministrations of that last flowering of the imperial spirit, the peripatetic English journalist who does not hesitate to solve the Irish Question between afternoon landfall at Heathrow and the Irish edition deadline.

And is their only hope a growth of tolerance, fertilised by despair? It is a poor state in which to end the first 50 years of devolution. To Ulster, Protestant and Catholic, its friends can only wish, in hope and fear, a better second half.

## Braless barbs for Barbara

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—So Barbara Castle has joined the ranks of the women in public life who find it necessary to sneer at Women's Liberation. She is in good company—ranging from Princess Anne to the newly elected president of the Cambridge Union. Her review of "The Endless" (Guardian, June 3) describes Women's Liberation as "but an anemic parody of the battle put up by a succession of magnificent Socialist women in the past century."

Fifty years from now when we have some perspective on present politics and the Guardian is reviewing a book on members of the last Labour Cabinet, possibly entitled "The Pragmatists," it will be even clearer than it is at present that the radical tradition has been passed Mrs Castle and her ilk. There is a possibility that the now much scoffed at Women's Liberation movement, still in early stages, will have proved not so far removed from the tradition of the early Socialist women as Mrs Castle suggests. It is incidentally an argument for, not against the aims of Women's Liberation to name great women of the past, although it is also one of the strong points of the present movement that there is a positive avoidance of personal "magnificence" and a real emphasis on collective action.

It has perhaps escaped Mrs Castle's notice that many women have despaired of any real change coming through the parties of the Left today and have turned to Women's Liberation to work for social radicalism. Perhaps it is time for Mrs Castle to listen more respectfully to her sisters.—Yours faithfully, Marian Kelly, 23 Buckland Crescent, London NW 3.

## Art and craft

Sir,—The "Mighty Pen" articles have been fascinating reading, although, with the exception of the extract from Charles Marowitz's stage adaptation of Oscar Wilde's "The Critic as Artist," the con-

tributors curiously reflect the type of critical writing that has been so soundly lambasted.

For instance, in the first article by William Tucker he rightly says "that the critic's function is to observe and to inspire," but he omits to add that newspaper reviews are not written to inspire artists, they are written to inspire and form a bridge of critical information between the reading public and the works of art that are currently on exhibition.

Mr Tucker also writes: "Possibly the failure of contemporary criticism relates to the incapacity of art history to deal with modern art." To see any original work of art truly, needs a reorientation of the mind and perception, modern art is no exception. In fact, a completely original conception in contemporary terms goes past the known history of art, creating, as it were, a new paragraph of history. The critic has to help the public catch up, and to distinguish between the false and original.

It is true that no statue has yet been erected to immortalise the memory of any critic of the visual arts. Nevertheless, it is ridiculous of Mr Tucker to write: "He (the critic) has no point of view, no eyes, no brain, in his shrivelled soul, he loathes, and fears art."

P. F. Millard, Charity Farm House, Frittenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

## Pornocopia

Sir,—How refreshing to find, in Jill Tweedie's "Pornocopia" (Guardian, June 7), a balanced view of the porn situation. In consequence one is led to wonder if, as a result of the undoubtedly exhaustive study of pornography planned by Lord Leighton and his committee, it is discovered that, far from being the blight anticipated, it proves to be a boon to the sexually deprived, will this diligent committee be honest enough to recommend a more extensive availability of such wares, or have they perhaps already decided exactly what it is they are going to find?

Barrel Cadling, Travellers Rest, Church Street, Old Hatfield, Herts.

## Sick spirits

Spiritualism can still sometimes cure what modern medicine can't. Is it the actual "message" that helps? Or the ritual of sitting down and sharing the pain with a circle of sympathetic friends? Today's New Society studies the aims and healing methods of some Swansea spiritualists.

Also this week: the pilgrimage against inflation; the new rag trade; education research—America's lessons for us; Richa Rose on direct rule and Ulster; Della Nevill on rate rebates; how people see epileptic Professor Peter Hall on Lewis Mumford; Common Market comics; how coopers drink.

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MARTIN WOOLLACOTT, among the refugees and the guerrillas: Krishnagar, West Bengal, Wednesday

## The broken and the battling

THE OLD woman sat motionless on the muddy ground, her crooked grey head tilted forward. "Her own daughter abandoned her," said the nun, then added, "perhaps they lost each other."

The old woman had been sitting there behind the nuns as they gave inoculations to refugees at Java Camp, near Krishnagar, for all of 24 hours. She neither moved nor spoke. The nuns had poured a kilo of rice into the tail of her sari and knotted it so that the woman could feel at least she now had some food. But she had not even looked at the rice, the nuns said.

The real tragedy of the Bangla Desh refugees lies in this tipping apart of the umbilical which the people, particularly the old and children, to their families, jobs, and homes. In Krishnagar itself, a middle-aged tailor was brought forward to tell his tale: from Calcutta, a village near Faridpur in East Bengal, he had fled with his family after they heard gunfire some miles away.

Coming back to the village the next day they found their house looted and burnt and the dead bodies of some of their neighbours lying in front of the huts. They ran away again to relatives at a village seven miles off, to find that also looted and burnt. So they came to India—a ten-day march with little food, arriving with nothing.

The tailor has horn-rimmed

thick glasses and the fountain pen in his shirt pocket which is a badge of comparative prosperity in Bengal. He is near to tears when he has finished his story because he had been under the false impression that I was a charity official and would be able to give him a permanent ration card. He is consoled and taken away, to squat down again with his wife and children in the compound of Krishnagar's Catholic church and wait for the precious card.

Krishnagar, some 60 miles north-east of Calcutta, is a scruffy and battered market and railway town full of damp stuccoed buildings that look to English eyes like abandoned 1930s cinemas, gaps between filled with wooden shacks and houses. This dismal place has taken the full brunt of the most recent influx of refugees from East Bengal—some 15,000 a day for three days last week, the vast majority of them from the Faridpur district.

This, in a district already claustrophobically overpopulated by Westeros standards. The refugees are every-

where, setting up pathetic houses of grass and bamboo on the roadside verges, packed into the compound of the Catholic church, sitting on pieces of cardboard under the railway bridge. Five thousand of them are living under trees, on land loaned by a local member of Parliament.

This straggling little forest on the outskirts of Krishnagar has become a squalid township, full of queues for milk and rice. It is wet and muddy, the branches of the trees are festooned with clothes and ragged blankets drying out in the weak sun.

And some of the refugees, of course, are dying. It is now generally agreed that the dangers of a cholera epidemic have been greatly exaggerated. Indeed, some charity officials believe that the estimate of 8,000 dead from cholera should at the very least be cut in half. But five or six people a day were dying until recently at Krishnagar hospital, some from cholera, others from serious gastro-enteritis—some of the symptoms of which disease mimic those of cholera. Ambulances run continuously

between Krishnagar and the two nearest refugee camps. The sick lie on the floor in a tented isolation ward outside Krishnagar hospital. A dog wanders between the littered, shallow slit trenches which have already overflowed in the so far comparatively light rains.

Against this background of suffering of the refugees, the fight for Bangla Desh continues, wavering as it has always done between the judicious and the tragic. "Oh yes, the Mukti Foj are pretty active here," says the Indian Lieutenant at the Benapal border crossing near Krishnagar. "They're giving the Pak army something to think about. Jolly good hunting to them, I say."

The lieutenant's own automatic pistol is sheathed in a polythene bag inside its khaki holster. To protect it from the damp. Many of the newest recruits to the Mukti Foj are really almost as much refugees as the families and old people in the camps. Indeed, many have joined up after a period in the refugee camps and these include a substantial number of Hindus. At one Mukti Foj camp near the Bangla Desh

ditches, with the huts raised on platforms of packed mud or brick. The camps, on the other hand, are generally on lower ground, the tents and bamboo shelters surrounded by shallow slit trenches which have already overflowed in the so far comparatively light rains.

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"provisional capital" of Mujibnagar, an NCO turned out a full parade of his 100 men for my benefit. The camp was a basic training centre with no weapons available and the recruits spend their 21 days there in drilling, sentry duty, and playing football. Food and uniforms are provided by the Indian forces, the NCO naively admitted.

Talking to one recent recruit I asked him what his parents had said when he left home two days ago to come to India. He replied that after one young man had been killed by Pakistani soldiers, his mother told him, "You had better go and save yourself." And fight for Bangla Desh," the NCO added amiably.

The real guerrilla camps are both rarer and harder to find than these training centres. At another such basic training camp the captain in charge claimed to be training his men in guerrilla tactics, the details of which he was not at liberty to reveal. As he spoke his men marched back and forth across a near-by field in columns of three. They were still doing it when I left.



## Banger bang

SAUSAGES joined the jets set yesterday: they are to have an image, to have their own characteristics—like being too favourable—smiled away by public relations men. They are to become the cherished clients of the British Sausage Bureau.

The bureau was launched yesterday at a swish Park Lane breakfast. As these things go it was both candid and crummy.

It was a surprise, first of all, to find the darling of the bureau surrounded by lots of rival products—scrambled eggs, tomatoes, champagne, melon, and much more. It was candid of the BSB to provide for the launch the product that will be sold here—65 per cent pork, and 35 per cent, well, crummies.

So the BSB baogers was not—even on its birthday—the succulent creation of times past. Why not? "From experience the branded sausage manufacturers have learned that an all-meat sausage is not acceptable to British taste. There is research, BSB says, to prove it."

Harrods' sausage buyer did not confirm that research. "We can sell almost as many pure pork sausages as we can lay hands on—just pure pork, mainly from the leg, ham, together with egg." He himself prefers the shop's premier grade, with over 80 per cent meat. But neither does the Harrods man deny the research—"the sausage is a mystery and it might be possible by selecting the seasoning to make a good product with less meat in it."

The BSB will represent some 60 makers of proprietary wrapped sausages who claim two thirds of the market. Its aims are to promote our main convenience food "from secondary to prime meal importance." Already we push down six million sausages a year, 125 a head, man, woman, and child, spending £100 millions for the privilege. No prize for guessing what the BSB calls these facts—"sizzling."

John O'Callaghan



PETER JENKINS

### The Diary of a Somebody

By Harold Pooter

SPOKE to LBJ on the "hot line." When he had rung off I thought of a splendid answer I ought to have given him. However, I will keep it for another occasion.

A dreadful annoyance. George Brown called round again this morning and announced that he would resign. I affected not to understand him. As usual he is overstepping the mark.

I was half an hour late at Cabinet, a thing that has never happened to me before. This was the result of a dubious fish course at the Italian State banquet the previous evening. It was most unfortunate that I had recently had occasion to express myself pretty strongly on the subject of punctuality. I took my place with dignity. A knock later a paper had struck me a violent blow on the forehead. I looked up

sharply but all the Ministers were engrossed in their papers. I am not a rich man but I would give half a sovereign to know whether it was thrown by accident or design.

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I noted that the word not had been heavily pencilled in by another hand. I have never been so angry. I am convinced the Foreign Office is responsible and I shall do some plain speaking in the morning.

Another legend concerns my visit to Rhodesia. It is one of the most colourful moments in my life. How gorgeously the chiefs were dressed in their gorgeous chiefly garments! The congratulations I received were deeply touching. But at dinner, after the loyal toast, members of the Rhodesian Cabinet regaled the company with stories and jokes. I felt some of them to be in bad taste, but, of course, I said nothing. Then the Duke of Devonshire, who was present, told a joke which I forbore telling. I was moved to say: "steady,

please, steady." When he sat down I looked daggers at him. I left the room with silent dignity but caught my foot in the mat.

One of my best jokes was made during the troublesome "D" Notices affair. I could not resist remarking that they should be called B... Notices not "D" notices. I never was so immensely tickled by anything I had ever said before. I actually woke up twice during the night, and laughed till the bed shook.

There has been the most blatant and inaccurate briefing of the press I have ever known. Although not a rich man I would give half a guinea to know who was responsible.

We invited the leaders of the railwaymen to Number 10 for a light supper. There

was a most unfortunate occurrence. The sandwiches ran out. Luckily, I had a brilliant idea. "Go next door and borrow some bread from Jim," I instructed. Luckily there was a loaf in Jim's pantry. When it was brought to me I could not resist remarking: "This serves Jim right. I have warned him to use his loaf." This created roars of laughter.

Mr Kosygin most graciously paid us a visit. I find, on looking over my diary, nothing of any consequence took place.

Carrie and I usually spend our brief summer holiday on the Isles of Scilly. I asked the Foreign Office to make the arrangements. Imagine my extreme annoyance when we found ourselves on the Isle of Wight without lodgings. Those responsible

at the Foreign Office no doubt thought it was a famous victory. But, as to what good came out of it, Old Kaspar's judgment was as appropriate as any. (I think this is one of the most perfect and thoughtful sentences I have ever written.)

Talked with LBJ on the "hot line." I spoke my mind pretty freely about his Vietnam policy. I have never been so grossly insulted. I thought afterwards it would have been more dignified if I had pretended not to have heard him at all.

Next week: The Foreign Office takes me for a ride: I receive an insulting Christmas card: George's extraordinary behaviour: I am shushed at the Bolshoi: I make another good joke: George's astonishing behaviour.

## Penalty kick-back

Norman Crossland, Bonn, Wednesday

THE president of Offenbacher Kickers, Horst Gregorio Canellas, was celebrating his fiftieth birthday. There was not much to celebrate really, for the Kickers had just been beaten by Cologne 4-2 and thereby relegated from West Germany's Bundesliga, the federal football league, to a regional league. But Herr Canellas was in fighting mood.

In the changing room he had told his crestfallen team: "We're not out yet, lads. And, at the party, he proceeded to shock his guests with revelations that have provided German football with its biggest scandal for years.

In the presence of Helmut Schoen, West Germany's national team trainer, many other football personalities, and, conveniently, a host of sports writers and photographers, Herr Canellas played tape recordings of voices agreeing to "fix" certain vital end-of-season games

so as to keep the Kickers in the federal league.

Suspicions of fixing have recently been aroused by a number of unlikely results in Bundesliga matches. Herr Canellas, a fruit importer who, it is said, is passionately devoted to football, decided to start out for himself whether the suspicions were well-founded. It is disputed whether he first approached the players concerned or whether they offered their services to him. At any rate he is accusing them of passive bribery, which suggests that the initiative was his.

On one of the recordings was the voice of Cologne's goalkeeper, Manfred Mangitz. It is alleged that he accepted a bribe of DM100,000 from Canellas to lose the match against Offenbacher Kickers. "I've got five players who'll go along with that," said Mangitz, "and none of them knows about the others." He suggested that

the money should be handed over in an autobahn lay-by.

Other recordings were of conversations between Canellas and the Hertha BSC players Bernd Patzke and Tasso Wild. They are alleged to have asked for DM140,000 to ensure that Hertha would beat Arminia Bielefeld, who were also facing the prospect of relegation. Wild was heard saying that Bielefeld had offered DM120,000 for Hertha to lose the game.

Herr Canellas thereupon sent the deputy chairman of Offenbacher Kickers, Waldeemar Klein, to Berlin to give the impression of transacting the deal. Herr Klein actually took the money with him, when he met the two players in a pub, they told him that Bielefeld had increased their offer to DM250,000—£28,000. At this Herr Klein stopped hiding, saying he would send an intermediary to negotiate. In the event Arminia Bielefeld, playing away, beat

Hertha BSC 1-0 and remain in the Bundesliga. The crowd shouted "It's a fiddle" when the final whistle blew. The same shout has been heard at other stadiums in recent weeks, when lowly teams have surprisingly overwhelmed strong opposition. A scandal is in the air and many people seem to have overlooked the fact that mediocre teams are capable of great feats when relegation is at stake.

Mangitz, at his own request, has been suspended while inquiries are made into the allegations. The two Berlin players have been told by their club that if a case against them is proved their football careers are over. Arminia Bielefeld is staggered by the news that it had DM250,000 to offer. "This is a shoe-string operation," said an official. "We work to the nearest pfennig." Meanwhile the public has been assured that last week's pools are unaffected.

## MISCELLANY

### Class of '50

THE FIFTIES are with us again, this time through those who died in that twilight decade. The latest supplement to the "Dictionary of National Biography" is published today, with the biographies of the 760 most notable—or perhaps just the most noted—men and women to die from 1951 to 1960.

It was an unusual decade for deaths, compared with the previous three. More scientists and engineers, more women. Some 30 who were refugees from the Continent. But no one who was killed in battle, though, as the "DNB" editor, E. J. Williams, notes, there was nobody whose life war did not affect.

Nearly all died in peace, though some in pain. But there were four assassinations, one murder, and an indeterminable number of those who died of drink.

THE OXFORD University Press publishers (at £9.50) of the "DNB," put out a list of the entries arranged like an Oxford class list. A Class I means the candidate has been awarded a biography of two pages or more; a Class II, between one and two pages; a Class III, one page or less.

King George VI and Queen Mary have six pages each, by far the lengthiest biography with the one exception of Ernie Bevin, who rates eight. Francis Williams, who wrote Bevin's entry, it quotes Goethe's note about the English: "The courage they have to be that which Nature made them," and applies it to Bevin. In the highest degree, Bevin's own description of himself was "a turn up for the rest, there could be some lively talk in the



BEVIN: a turn up

Elman, who is 32, joined the paper from the "Daily Mail" as its first deputy editor. He was editor for exactly two years.

There was, he says, no dispute about the content of "Campaign" (a touchy topic for an advertising paper). More a "lack of rational discussion" about administration, and a red herring of a row about typography with Lindsay Masters, who succeeded Michael Heseltine as chairman and managing director of the proprietary Haymarket Press. Elman's successor will probably be Jim Ferrier, his news editor, who has been appointed acting editor.

WILLY BRANDT looks like having a rough ride when he goes to Yale next week to collect an honorary degree. The 1,200 non-teaching staff of the university have been on strike for six weeks and their leader, Vincent Simbello, has written to Brandt asking him to keep away as a sign of solidarity. If he turns up, the Chancellor—like any other strikebreaker—will have to contend with a picket line. The staff are striking because the university has been handing over some of their tasks to students.

ONCE UPON a time, best beloved, trade unions used to boast about their members' pay increases. In good King Teddy's bracing days, they flaunt their redundancy terms. The other week Clive Jenkins produced his first recognition agreement with a London publisher—Anthony Blond.

Since then, and through no fault of Clive's, Blond's American parent company has moved in and is working off the surplus fat. Seven pub-

lishing men were declared redundant, and the Americans brandished the law books and offered the minimum permissible pay-off. Down to one week in some cases.

The doughy union took up their case. As a result, two jobs have been saved and redundancy payments stretched as far as five months. Join ASTMS and live comfortably on the dole.

### Matt finish

CLAIRVOYANCE or influence? Frank O'Farrell, the new manager of Manchester United, has been appearing for the past couple of months in a weekly further education programme, "Can You Manage?", on BBC television.

Paul Ellis, the producer, chose O'Farrell and Leicester City back in February. The series works on the assumption that if you can manage one thing, you can manage another. It's followed O'Farrell and his club through their promotion campaign. With luck, before the series ends two weeks hence, O'Farrell will be adding a comment on his new post.

Next term: How to live with a legend who is still on the board.

FREEDOM comes to Papo Dop's Athens. The pro-Government newspaper "Nea Politia" boasted yesterday that the recent escape of a political prisoner serving on 18-year sentence was proof that there was freedom in Greece. "This shows the untruth of claims by foreign enemies of Greece that prisoners are under continuous surveillance and live under inhuman conditions. If that were so, it would have been impossible for any prisoner not only to attempt but even to think of escaping."

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



## Danger in Six for UK chemicals

By PETER RODGERS

The British chemical industry in its enthusiasm for joining the Common Market underestimates the strength of Continental and particularly West German competition, and exaggerates the dangers from the USA, according to a book published today by the Atlantic Trade Study.

The book argues that British membership of the EEC, or of an Atlantic free trade area, would lessen the attractiveness of Britain to US and EEC investors. At the same time, it would not lessen the interest of UK firms in investing overseas.

Removal of chemical duties in any free trade area, including enlargement of the EEC, would also have no radical effect on the industry, says the author, Mr Duncan Burn, chairman of the Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation.

He claims that for the UK the end of tariffs would bring some extra chemical industry growth and exports, but the country could still find the growth of its chemical industry lagging behind foreign competitors, with imports rising more than exports to others in the free association. However, there could still be a net gain, he adds.

Mr Burn says that these general conclusions apply whatever the scope of the free trading arrangement, and under this heading he discusses various forms of North Atlantic agreements, with and without Japan, and an enlarged EEC.

Mr Burn says that the fast growth of UK chemicals imports since 1960 has not on the whole been due to tariff reductions. The other more important factors include the rapid increase in demand, cost savings through innovation and greater specialisation. These factors will continue to work and bring a larger and more continuous increase in imports than any removal of tariffs. There are also a range of other technical and legal non-tariff barriers.

Mr Burn says that the US still has advantages over Western Europe and Japan in the chemical industry. The US has for instance an "impressive lead" in productivity, it gets cheaper fuel and power, it gets plants completed much faster than the British industry, and it gains most from economies of scale.

Chemicals under Free Trade, by Duncan Burn, London Atlantic Trade Study, Trade Policy Research Centre, £1.

## 73 pc take Adepton cash offer

Adepton last night declared its takeover offer for Williams Hudson unconditional, and revealed that 73 per cent of shareholders who have accepted to date decided to follow their board's advice and take the cash alternative.

As it already owned around 41 per cent of Williams Hudson when its last document went out, Adepton was holding for 7.66 million shares. Acceptance have now been received in respect of 7.4 million shares, of which 5.4 million shares were acquired for cash. The cash offer has now closed.

## Stanley Weston growth plan

The Stanley Weston group, which claims to be the second largest retail chemist chain in Britain with 250 branches, is planning to expand in more areas in England and Wales. The company said yesterday that it had reorganised its property and was now planning to move into self-service stores. It is seeking sites in central London and "over 50 major towns and cities."

## Mark to float on —no revaluation

By TOM TICKELL

After a meeting of the Bundesbank's central council in Frankfurt, its president, Herr Klagen, announced yesterday that the Deutsche mark would float for several months and that "both the Government and the Bundesbank have rejected the advice of the economic advisers—published recently—that revaluation should follow."

He said that the Government had given an assurance that the D-mark would return to its old parity of 3.36 to the dollar and could not go back on it. But at the same time he made clear that the bank had sold about \$600 million to the market in the last month and that the supplies would continue.

His deputy, Dr Emminger, was even more explicit. He showed once and for all that

## 'Artificial' crisis

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas (Paris) yesterday blamed the West German Government for the recent "artificial" monetary crisis.

"It can now be said that the crisis has been provoked by the German Government for reasons of conjunctural policies," says the bank's monthly bulletin.

The bulletin analyses what it calls "the scenario": the decision of Bundesbank to cease forward buying of dollars, statements by Economic Minister Schiller in Hamburg and the German Institute's report, "all concluding on the need of flotation."

"It was more a crisis of the mark than of the dollar. Its origin lies in Herr Schiller's will to damp inflation through revaluation or flotation."

The theory of the West German Government, the bulletin continues, is that inflation is imported whereas, in truth, it is the result of higher domestic costs and wages.

It appeared as if the Government, in a bid to conceal the growing failure of its concerted action and of its economic policy in general, had taken imported inflation as its scapegoat," the bulletin says.

## £12M trust comes to market

A new £12 million investment trust is being brought to the market next week by merchant bankers Robert Fleming.

The company, Glendevon Investment Trust, will offer eight million ordinary 25p shares at £1 each and two million "B" shares on the same terms.

Both classes of shares carry warrants conferring subscription rights, in the ratio of one for 10, to apply for new shares at 100p between 1972 and 1978.

In addition to the £10 million equity, arrangements are in hand to place additional 10.6 per cent of debenture stock.

## Additional deputy MD

Mr John Barber has been appointed an additional deputy managing director of the British Leyland Motor Corporation responsible to the chairman and managing director for overall planning, finance and certain other corporate staff matters.

The three deputy managing directors now reporting to the chief executive are Mr G. H. Turnbull (managing director, Austin Morris Group), Mr J. H. Plane (managing director, British Leyland International) and Mr Barber (director of finance and planning).

## Berni open in Scotland

Berni Inns, Britain's largest steak house chain, yesterday moved into Scotland. Mr Eric Williamson, chief executive, said that the branch opened in Hope Street, Glasgow, on the site of the former Guy's Restaurant, was the first of several planned for Scotland.

Edinburgh is expected to be one of the next areas to be entered by the company, which already has 133 branches in England and Wales.

## ICL share rise starts speculation

Shares of International Computers rose 9 1/2p yesterday to 299p. Brokers said that at least one major institution was involved in the buying.

ICL said it did not know of any reason for the sharp rise, but a spokesman said the company will announce its profit for the six months ended March 31 today. The figures had been expected a week or two later.

It is thought in the City that the profit announcement has been brought forward because of a recent major selling operation by institutions.

One broker said that the chairman, Sir John Wall, had decided to make an early announcement because of the selling operation and that the figures would show an increase of 7 to 10 per cent.

## The pound

Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
New York 2/11 1/2-2/12 1/2	2/11 1/2-2/12 1/2
London 2/11 1/2-2/12 1/2	2/11 1/2-2/12 1/2
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Geneva 2/11 1/2-2/12 1/2	2/11 1/2-2/12 1/2
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# Increased noise complaints outstrip growth of Gatwick

By Tom Tickell

NOISE LEVELS round airports are one thing, but the fact that they will always bring bad publicity is another. In this case, Gatwick, as London's second airport, tends to be out of the limelight but it has plenty of complaints, partly because its expansion has been so rapid.

Four years ago it had more than 14 million people going through it and nearly 67,000 aircraft movements—taking off and landing—but last year the total number of passengers was only 15,000 short of four million, and the number of planes using the airport had risen to 94,000.

The forecast for passengers using the airport round London in 1980 is vague at the moment, for officials just say that it will probably be in the range of 52 to 76 million. Even with Foulness, it could mean that up to 20 million people will be going through Gatwick by then. Of course it is true that as planes get bigger, the number needed to take a given number of people in and out will decline. But even so, Gatwick is going to get a lot busier.

With all this in prospect it is not surprising that the protests about noise have been increasing.

What the airlines and pilots say is that the British public is trying to have things both ways. It wants cheap flights, which must mean using the airports more heavily but it does not want the noise which is inevitable if it is going to get them.

The noise regulations round airports are strict, anyway.

Admittedly there are no conflicts as the aircraft takes off and goes up to 1,000 feet, for getting it well clear of the runway is essential to safety. But once it is up there—and it takes some 15 or 20 seconds—the pilot has to start cutting down the engine's power to limit roar that people hear on the ground.

For the next 2,000 feet there are strict controls, and the rate of climb which has been at about an angle of 12 degrees for the first thousand feet, levels off. Until the plane is over three thousand feet, it has to produce less than 110 PNDbs—or perceived noise decibels—as measured on the ground.

Department of Trade and Industry has monitoring stations in a six-mile radius of Gatwick and can identify particular planes making too much noise. 110 PNDbs is quite noisy, for the DTT says it is slightly louder than the noise of a electric train which is crossing a bridge if a man was 20 feet away from it.

The level for night flights is at 102 PNDbs; in fact it is only just half as noisy for

noise is measured on a logarithmic scale, so that an increase in 10 PNDbs means noise levels have doubled. According to the Department of Trade and Industry, 102 decibels is about the noise level in the London Underground. The airlines say that controls cost them large sums—Caledonian/BUA losing about £80,000 a year at Gatwick—and that they cannot tighten them further if they are to operate the existing aircraft safely.

The controls themselves did not come in until 1968 and the pressures for still stricter standards increase all the time. But the controls are not just on noise, but on fueling as well. In taking off planes have to follow one of the two routes up to the 2,000 feet level, both of them designed to avoid Crawley and the other big towns—like Reigate and Horsham—which are in the neighbourhood.

Obviously there are protests about noise levels but pilots suggest that it is often because they still have to obey Gatwick's air control tower which keeps them at 3,000 feet for some time, depending on the ebb and

flow of traffic into the airport. At that level full power is still noisy.

Many of the complaints are about aircraft coming in to land though the rules for them are also very precise. They have to come in at a very gentle angle of about three degrees, and can be tracked by radar. The Department of Trade and Industry says that almost all planes come in on their flight paths, though even so there are probably more complaints than infringements.

With these controls, noise levels are lower than they would be otherwise, though there are obvious limits to what can be done with the present planes in service. The DTT says that less than 0.1 per cent of the planes taking off by day are registered as breaking the rules though it is less enthusiastic about the rate for night infringements—1.0 per cent—each time a plane is detected in a violation it receives an official complaint from the DTT and has to produce an explanation of exactly what was wrong.

But what are the penalties

for persistent offenders? It is at this point that the public relations men start to shift uneasily for there is only one at the moment. In theory an airline that got too bloody-minded could be forbidden to land though it would be a very big step to take and it has never been taken. After all the game of tit for tat is not confined to diplomacy.

The Government is now seeking Parliament's approval for more limited—and hence realistic—powers to withhold certain airport services from airlines that do not play ball. This could mean banning servicing or fuel supplies. But any Government would be wary of using these powers, though the pressures against action are lower at Gatwick than Heathrow. The private lines which use Gatwick have less reticence than the national airlines at Heathrow.

But it is worth stressing that however weak the present powers are, the percentage of pilots who break the rules on noise is very small. Noise, like pollution, is now far more a political issue than it used to be. There is a lot in the airlines' contention that if more

people are going to fly, more noise is inevitable overall.

But there are other problems as well. The peak of Gatwick's traffic is in July, August and September when most people like to have their windows open which makes aircraft noise twice as loud as when they are shut. If there are double windows the noise level shifts from 100 PNDbs to 70, the aircraft noise is three times as loud in the open air as it is inside. There are soon to be government grants to cover the cost of soundproofing houses close to Gatwick, but even so, staying indoors with all the windows closed for much of the summer is a major imposition.

The Government has brought in tougher noise rules for aircraft coming into service after next January but they are not going to have much impact on Gatwick for some time. All the planes in service before then will still be judged in the old levels for which they were designed.

There are plenty of other devices to cut back noise in the pipeline. One should reduce the high pitched whine most jets make when they are at less than full power to a roar, which is less irritating to the human ear. Rolls-Royce's RB211 engine incorporates this feature, though whether that ever appears in the TriStar is up to Congress at the moment.

But how much this and the other new drawing board plans will help the people round Gatwick is anyone's guess. They must just come in time to balance out the inevitable noise volume caused by the airport's expansion.

# Peak turnover by Sainsbury, profit leaps

The J. Sainsbury annual report for the year ending March 13, 1971, reveals an increase in the chain's turnover to a record £221 millions, a rise of 18.1 per cent over the previous year.

Profit before tax at £6.3 million is 2.8 per cent up on 1969-70. This was achieved, says chairman Mr John Sainsbury, by a reduction in operating costs rather than by increasing gross profit margins. Profit as a proportion of turnover rose from 2.71 per cent to 2.85 per cent.

In the year ending March 13, 1971, the full savings made by the halving of SET are being passed on to the customer, he says.

Sainsbury's were able to increase their trade largely due to the bigger supermarkets opened in the past three years.

By the year end, the total selling area was increased by 145,000 sq ft, making a total increase in three years of 460,000 sq ft.

The industry could have envied. A cut back in the volume of stocks held in the last quarter was another adverse factor.

A general lack of confidence in many of the industries served by the company combined with economic uncertainties are receiving "constant attention" and the board remains optimistic about long-term prospects.

## Jardine Matheson buys travel firm

Jardine Matheson Inc, the San Francisco subsidiary of Jardine Matheson and Co, has acquired Williams Diamond International, a travel industry service company based in Los Angeles.

WDI's operations include representation of several leading international hotels, airlines and steamship companies with particular emphasis on those operating in the Pacific region.

## Stenhouse profits up

Stenhouse Holdings, the insurance broking and industrial group, continues to grow. At the halfway stage, the board reports a 22 per cent increase from £962,000 to £1,174,000 in the profit before tax and from £377,000 to £463,000 after tax.

Both divisions contributed to the improvement. In a comment on the figures, the directors report that the insurance division maintained its pattern of steady growth. Baxter Mind, the largest firm of brokers in New Guinea, was acquired in April and the acquisitions of several other insurance broking concerns are in advanced stage of negotiation. The directors also report favourably on the performance of Stenhouse Industries following the acquisition last year.

An interim dividend will be declared on July 21.

## Hambro fund up by 30 pc

Hambros Unit Trust managers point out that the offer price of units in the Hambros Recovery Situations Fund has increased by over 30 per cent since the launch in August 1970.

The net accumulation for the period ending April 10, 1971, was 0.9557p. The offer price today is 65.4p ex-dividend, against 50p when the fund was launched.

## Steel Bros raises dividend 5½ points

Steel Brothers, the general merchants and agents, is raising its dividend by 5½ points, which is one point more than expected. A final of 11 per cent goes against a forecast of 10 per cent making 18½ per cent for 1970, compared with 11 per cent.

Pre-tax profit has moved up from £330,035 to £395,138 after a first time charge of £68,572 for loan stock interest. After tax of £413,972 (£432,679), the net profit has moved up from £497,380 to £581,216.

## Mint profit dips but total is held

Disappointing results came from the Mint, Birmingham, but with a final of 3.5p, the total dividend for 1970-71 is being maintained at 5p per share.

Although turnover is only slightly down at £3.5 millions, the pre-tax profit has tumbled from £238,606 to £151,850.

Following promising first half the group has been hit by a deterioration in the price of copper which has fallen to a far lower level than anyone in

## Company news in brief

### Bids and deals

Mentana Flour Mills, Oakland, California has ordered four milling equipment to the value of £180,000 from the Henry Simon milling division, Stockholm.

### Final results

Radiant Metal Finishing: 91 pc making 151 pc (14 pc). Trading profit £37,616 (£53,345) and other income £3,968 (£5,373). Tax £42,000 (£39,270).

### Interim results

Bluemel Bros: 5 pc (same). Pre-tax profits £68,402 (£50,293). Tax takes £23,000 (£20,500).

Cambrian and General Securities: Pre-tax profit £47,053 (£51,181). Net asset value per ordinary share £1.59 (£1.62).

Thornycroft Trust: 51 pc (same). Gross revenue £68,633 (£52,990). Net asset value per ordinary share £5.35 at May 31 (£4.06 at August 31, 1970).

Howard Tenens Services: Second Int. in lieu of final, 17½ per cent making 27½ (22.7 per cent) for forecast, in accordance with terms of offer for £11,000,000. Minor Radiator Co. This interim will not be paid on shares to be issued to accepting holders.

Glenmurray Investment Trust: 3 per cent (same). Net revenue for six months to April 3 £38,010 (£27,857).

Points from reports  
H. J. Hill Group: Chairman said there has been an improvement in orders received at Hills, and the outlook for Dykes remains unchanged, though the time working has not yet been necessary. Orders received at Dykes continue at a satisfactory level and if maintained should result in a significant contribution to profits.

House of Lerosse: Chairman said profits for first six months of current year were comfortably exceeded (those of last year).

Spin Spinning: Chairman said that group's venture in man-made fibres at Lerosse, Textiles at Durham is now proving profitable, a trend which has been maintained since December.

Blockleys: Chairman, Mr T. J. Wright, says that forward order book is very healthy and sales for the first quarter of 1971 are substantially in advance of those for the same period last year.

Clarkson's forecast assumes no unforeseen problems and reasonable normal trade conditions, and also taking into account the company's wide spread of sales outlets at home and abroad he sees no reason why 1971 should not be a very successful year and he will be surprised if both sales and profits do not exceed those for 1970.

Combined English Stores: Chairman, Mr Murray Gordon, said to date figures available for the first part of 1971 are satisfactory because of the new conditions during the second half of the year, he expects to be able to report a further satisfactory increase in profits, earnings per share and dividend.

Higgs and Hill: Chairman, Sir Rex Cohen, says that profits for 1971 are expected to be not less than those for 1970. Work in hand under negotiation is in excess of £50 millions.

Bentima Company: Chairman, Mr Gregory Krivochef forecasts a further increase in profitability in 1971.

Darlington Company: Mr H. J. R. B. Salmon appointed a director.

Rawling Bros: Mr S. Freed has resigned as a director and Mr C. H. Nurcombe has joined the board.

Gibbons Dudley: Sir John Lewis has retired from the board.

Mr K. T. C. Gutteridge and Mr P. C. Le Mansurier have been appointed executives of Midland Montagu Industrial Finance.

Rank Xerox: Mr Raymond A. Hay appointed to board.

John Lewis Partnership: Mr J. S. Sadler appointed finance director in place of Mr A. M. Ward-Jackson, who becomes general inspector. Mr Ward-Jackson remains a director.

Freelande Programmers: Miss Pamela Woodman appointed managing director in succession to Mrs S. Shirley who remains chairman. Mr Frank Knight joins the board with Mr Charles Humphreys who also becomes company secretary.

London City and Westcott: Mr R. Michael Summers appointed a director.

# Peru mines shareout

A new general mining law, giving mine workers an opportunity to share in mining company profit and ownership, is being proposed by Peru. Under the law, each mining company must give 10 per cent of annual net profit to "mining communities," composed of company workers.

Of the total, 4 per cent in cash must be distributed among the workers, and the remaining 6 per cent used to purchase company stock until the "mining community" owns 50 per cent of the company stock.

The law also reaffirmed the exclusive right of the state in the refining and sale of mineral products. It warned foreign-owned mining companies that while their invest-

ment is welcome, they must conform to Peruvian law.

The new law, similar in tone and purpose to previously announced laws governing general industry and fishing, was outlined in a nationwide radio and television speech delivered by the Minister of Mining and Energy, Senor Fernandez.

Previously announced laws provide that general industry must allocate 5 per cent of net profit and fishing companies 20 per cent of net profit to "communities" formed by their workers.

The difference in the amount to be shared, Sr Fernandez said, is due to the fact mining provides a much greater percentage of national income than industry or fishing.

In addition to the 10 per cent

for the workers, each mining company must deduct 1 per cent of annual net profit for establishment and maintenance of an institute of mining science and technology.

Mining is Peru's largest single industry and mineral exports provided the nation with an estimated \$500 millions last year.

Sr Fernandez said the State would have exclusive rights to the refining of copper, the country's single most important mineral product, but agreements allowing private companies to refine copper would be respected.

Peru produces an estimated 220,000 tons of copper annually and copper exports accounted for \$340 millions in 1970—ranking second behind fishmeal as the nation's major export products.

The State will have exclusive jurisdiction in the granting of concessions to third parties for the refining of minerals other than copper, Sr Fernandez said. The mining law provided "the basis for the best and most realistic exploitation of our mineral resources."

The nation's privately owned mining companies—the largest of which are US-owned—had no immediate comment on the new law.

It covers all minerals found within the nation's boundaries, and within its declared 200-mile territorial limit at sea. It does not, however, cover petroleum, hydrocarbons or guano deposits, all of which are regulated by separate laws.

In assuming the dominant role in mining, the State does not deny the importance of private investment but protects and guarantees such investment so long as private investors meet their obligations, the Minister said.

The State may grant concessions for exploration and development of mineral deposits subject to conditions, but failure to fulfil these would result in loss of rights.

In addition to direct participation in the industry, the State may participate through mixed companies or special companies in which it holds a minimum of 25 per cent of stock, he said.

The law also establishes fines for concession holders who do not work their mines. Second offences will result in double fines, and concessions may be revoked in certain instances.

The law also provides a number of benefits aimed at promoting private investment, including tax-free reinvestment of profits up to a limit of \$7.5 millions. It also offers guarantees to investors for the recovery of capital invested in mining projects. — AP-Dow Jones

# Reflation 'the only answer'

By VICTOR KEEGAN

A FRESH CALL to the Government to reflate the economy in order to help the regions was made yesterday by Mr Fred Dawson, director of the North-East Development Council. He also made a plea for the Government's value added tax office to be located in the North-East.

Speaking in London at a press conference to mark the publication of the NEDC's tenth annual report, he said there was no chance of getting unemployment cured without reflation.

The NEDC is urging the Government to give firms starting up in the regions a grant of 15 per cent to mitigate the effects of the removal of investment grants which were abolished in favour of tax allowances by the Government in October. Such a grant could be repayable to the Government later out of tax receipts. The council believes that although allowances may bring long term benefits, something should be done to relieve the short term problems they bring. It also urges the Government to impose congestion taxes on companies which expand in populated areas if it decides to move away from the traditional policy of using the granting of industrial development certificates as an instrument of regional policy.

Mr Dawson has asked the Government to locate the new VAT office in the North-East to make up for the loss of the Land Commission and to lessen the region's dependence on manufacturing industries.

Matthews Hldgs interim up

Matthews Holdings, the food retailers, manufacturers, merchants and meat importers, has stepped up its interim dividend by one point to 12 per cent after a £68,000 rise to £335,000 in pre-tax profits.

The directors say that reorganisation and rationalisation have contributed to the improvement and that they expect the profit for the whole year to show a substantial increase over last year's profits of £509,500 before tax.

## 'No excuse' for tax on lamb

The tax on imported lamb, which starts on July 1, had been imposed by the Government "without the vestige of an excuse," the president of the Meat Traders' Federation, Mr Robert Tyler, said at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, yesterday.

"It is designed solely to put up the price of meat to the consumer and bring an increased revenue to the Exchequer," he said.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior, commenting on Mr Tyler's remarks, said the duty on lamb will be introduced gradually.

"The initial rate will be less than 1p a lb, and even if this is passed on to the consumer, it would represent less than 2 per cent on current price levels." For beef, market prices this year are likely to be above the target price, and so the levy scheme is unlikely to increase price levels. And since the Government import schemes have not yet been introduced, it is nonsense to suggest they are responsible for recent increases in meat prices.

# Wool board help for mixed cloth

CERTAIN types of cloth and garments made from blends of wool and other fibres are to qualify for promotion by the International Wool Secretariat (IWS) subject to certain criteria and to maximum ratios of non-wool content. Participants will be through the medium of a "Woolmark" symbol closely allied to the IWS "Woolmark".

Four conditions have been laid down for determining whether support should be given in any particular instance. First, that blend promotion was necessary to protect or gain substantial and valuable markets, and, secondly, that the product concerned was absorbed or could absorb a substantial quantity of wool or had real significance to the wool textile industry.

Support would be available, thirdly, where the product concerned was unlikely to qualify for "Woolmark" support because of established industry practice or of technical considerations, or both, and, finally, the percentage of non-wool fibre could be stated clearly and could be policed effectively by the IWS.

A "Woolmark" symbol is being devised which will bear a value resemblance to the well-known "Woolmark" standards will be used wherever appropriate and the same high standard of quality control will be maintained.

## UK firm may buy Corfam

Barrow, Hephurn and Gale confirmed yesterday that it offered to acquire Du Pont's interests in the leather substitute Corfam, which Du Pont recently abandoned. But a British official has warned that the United States said he is not too optimistic an agreement can be reached.

A complication is that the transaction would involve acquisition of a Corfam factory at Old Hickory, Tennessee, rather than merely a new technology, the official added.

Sales of the British tanner and leather goods maker in 1970 were £2.9 millions, up from £23.3 millions in 1969.

For handicapped THE SHIRLEY Institute is, at present, involved in a research project on clothing for long-stay hospital patients, financed by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. The Disabled Living Foundation is also cooperating fully in this work.

Much information has already been collected from hospitals and this has been complemented by fabric tests and design studies at Shirley Institute by Mrs Joan Lord, a senior technical officer, and her staff.

Lady Hamilton, the chairman of the Disabled Living Foundation, and Mrs Lord will discuss and show new designs of clothing for the handicapped and the disabled, and for elderly, long-stay and incontinent patients, on June 17 at the New Century Hall, Manchester.

The exhibition and a full-length paper on "Clothing for the Disabled and Handi-

# Computer threat faces unions

By Peter Rodgers

THE COMPUTER has spread fast through management, but so far few unions have really had to struggle with the problems it creates. Mike Cooley, President of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association, explained to a London conference earlier this week the threat which from the union side he believes hangs over his 110,000 members in engineering, design, draughtsmanship and similar jobs.

Many of them are already being affected by computer techniques and especially by computer aided design, which can revolutionise their jobs. But despite the dramatic way in which the computer can give DATA members freedom from routine design and calculation tasks, Mr Cooley fears serious problems.

He told the conference, which was entirely about computers and trade unions, that instead of upgrading jobs by getting rid of drudgery there was a danger of computers doing the reverse. Men who had never done shift work or systematic overtime, and who had never been subjected to the "stop watches" of work study and job evaluation, were now being forced to accept them, he said.

The reason was that with the introduction of computers their jobs had become capital intensive. Management therefore wanted to change white collar working methods to those of the shop floor and dovetail them in with the needs of the machines—hence the introduction of three shift working.

DATA would not accept shiftwork where it had not been applied previously, and was going to resist attempts to make the working hours of its

members highly synchronised. Mr Cooley said.

There is another problem which adds to the confusion and makes management even more anxious to systematise the white collar worker, DATA thinks. Engineers and programmers in factories which use numerically controlled machines are moving in on the province of the blue collar worker, part of whose job is taken over by the office produced control tapes. So the office has to be integrated into the system, and there is also the chance of inter-union quarrels—which is why DATA joined the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Cooley's view was that automation and computerisation were "extending the range of proletarianisation"—or as the other professional unions put it, we are all workers now. Several recent DATA strikes have been to resist this trend which Cooley says includes detailed scrutiny of work in automated offices, accompanied by fragmentation into specialised tasks.

The power of the computer in the design office is enormous. ICI has a chemical plant design programme which can reduce the detailing time by 60 per cent and draughtsman's detailing effort by 40 per cent, Cooley said.

Mathematical models can reduce development time for many projects by at least 20 or 30 per cent. In the science based industries, according to a US Government study, the use of a computer is taken up by searching for references while only five per cent is taken up with actual design decisions.

# Computer threat faces unions

By Peter Rodgers

By eliminating the search by using computer techniques, Cooley said that some jobs it is possible to increase the rate at which designers can make decisions by 100 per cent with a consequent enormous intellectual strain and a need for long rest periods.

DATA sees a range of other computer bughours and suspects employers may use the machines as a smokescreen to smuggle in undesirable practices. Older men in particular are being pressurised because of rapid technical change.

The other side of the coin is the potential strike power of the men who work in these new capital intensive offices because of the new electronic relationships with the shop floor through numerical control, designers could even stop some modern factories.

Union claims of membership among computer professionals are vague and probably exaggerated. Computer men are not yet union or strike minded on the whole. But many other engineering jobs are closely intertwined with computer techniques so their potential power for action is increasing.

Cooley, who was talking to an audience of computer professionals, denied being a Luddite despite his deep suspicions of the effects of computers. His basic position is that he will not accept that large companies can seek concessions like three shift working while throwing qualified men out of work.

Cooley added that technical change needs to be accompanied by declared social objectives, including better working hours and conditions. His belief was that computers can bring the reverse—and more employees may soon be hearing that from DATA and the other white collar unions.

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*'It may be that the organisational changes in Soviet engineering in the next five years will prove to be more interesting than its products'*

## Oiling the Soviet machine

by GERALD SEGAL

ENGINEERING is a tricky subject to define and to delimit because its ramifications extend to almost every aspect of a modern economy. The Soviet approach is to group the country's engineering industries into a vast category of productive activity called "machine building and metal processing"; and to define that as "leading branch of heavy industry which produces machines, equipment, apparatus, and instruments for the national economy and also consumer goods such as automobiles, bicycles, and refrigerators; it also has to meet the needs of the country's defence." So defined, machine tools and tractors, cranes and computers, fit the definition.

The machine building industries have played a fundamental rôle in the history of Soviet industrialisation. The policy has been to give priority to the development of what in Soviet economic terms is called Group A—the industries producing the means of production—as opposed to Group B, the consumer goods industries. Within Group A a further priority was given to Group A1—those industries which produce the means of production, primarily machine tools, iron and steel, and power generation.

The argument was that this kind of investment policy ensured the most rapid overall economic growth rates. The fact that the 24th Soviet Communist Party Congress last April made a break with this tradition by providing that for the ninth Five Year Plan (1971-75) out of a total industrial production increase of 42.46 per cent, the consumer goods industries should develop marginally more rapidly (44.48 per cent) than the producer goods industries (41.45 per cent), has not relaxed the pressure on Soviet engineering. On the contrary if anything the challenges have been increased in that producer goods industries are also being restructured.

Not only will it be necessary to reveal an unusual flexibility in switching old and developing new production lines but this entire operation will have to be carried out under the whip of an intense efficiency drive. Some of the targets and their efficiency implications have recently been set out in an article by P. A. Zdorov, the first deputy head of the Section for Machine Building of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. It is this section which has immediate supervisory powers over the ministries. Taking 1970 as the base year, by 1975 production of electronic computers will go up 2.6 times, numerically controlled machine tools 3.5 times, lathes 1.3 times, and light automobiles 3.5-3.8 times. The machine building industries are also required to turn out for the agricultural sector a 65 per cent increase in agricultural machinery and a 25 per cent increase in tractors and

this is to be accompanied by an expansion of the type range and power.

Labour productivity in industry as a whole is to rise by 36.40 per cent; even allowing for possible improved management methods, it is clear that much of this must derive from improved technology. Mr Zdorov calculates that with the introduction of new models the productivity of a range of metal cutting machine tools will increase by 25-30 per cent in comparison with 1970, with the result that some 240,000-260,000 workers should be released from their current work assignments. To take another example it is expected that the use of new kinds of foundry equipment will raise the output per worker from 33 to 60 tons of forging a year.

It is indeed questionable if over the next five years the Soviet machine building industries will achieve the levels of production and efficiency required. In spite of various claims made for the last five-year plan (1966 to 1970), as for example that the production for 1970 was 1.7 times greater than 1966 and that within the five-year period more than 7,000 new types of machinery and apparatus were designed and introduced, it is admitted by Soviet sources that the plan targets were not met and that the general level of machinery was from the technological point of view unsatisfactory.

### Recent analysis

A recent analysis by the engineer-economist S. A. Kheiman was scathing in its criticism of the current position. He pointed to the high rate of obsolescence and low quality. In 1967 money spent on the capital repair of equipment amounted to 3,370 million roubles which is almost equal to the total capital investment in the machine building industries (3,423 million roubles). "Moreover repeated capital repairs in a situation where the centralised production of spare parts is almost absent has led to the creation of an enormous but little specialised repair industry with low production-economic indices. It involves 2.5 million usually highly qualified workers and one million metal cutting machine tools, i.e. 40 per cent of the country's machine tool stock."

There is a further almost incredible irony, Kheiman continues. "Because the obsolescent equipment of the machine building plants is not transferred to the repair services of the non-machine building branches of the economy, the machine tools used in repair work are on the whole younger than the machine tools actually functioning in the machine building industry itself."

Kheiman's solution involves a comprehensive programme of intensifying of the use of the existing stock, changing

the proportion between the capital repairs and development of new capacity, reorganising amortisation norms to bring them into conformity with modern rates of technical progress and expand specialised production. He also calls for the abandonment of "technical unemployment" (redundancy in the word he uses) as an aim in itself which is the pursuit of size and power without taking demand into account.

Some attempts are currently being made to reorganise the Soviet machine building industry to make it more efficient. In 1969 the party leadership at the centre used the falling rate of technical progress in the Irkutsk area to criticise the local party authorities for not paying sufficient attention to technological matters. This became the signal for a countrywide campaign led by the party networks in the factories to get management and the engineer personnel to commit themselves to improvements in production technology, and to attend retraining courses where they had fallen behind in their awareness of the latest developments.

In the same year the reorganisation of the electrical engineering industry, which had been and still is, failing to meet its target, was begun with a view to making those who work in the industry's R. and D. organisations more involved in improving the industry's technology and products. Previously bonuses had depended upon the number of inventions and developments turned out by the R. and D. organisations even though they may not have found any application.

Under the new system the research organisations are linked to the factories—increasingly in the form of science-production organisations—and bonuses are awarded after the new product is in serial production and are derived from the following four sources: the reduction in the prime costs due to the development, deductions from the extra profit earned due to price increases permitted for new techniques, contractual provisions where a large-scale research project is involved, and the centralised funds kept at the disposal of the ministry. The same scheme gives the factory personnel an incentive to apply the new technology. The authorities have called for this experiment to be extended to other branches of industry.

The Ministry of Instrumentation and Automation Means is the centre of a different kind of efficiency experiment. The attempt is being made to make this ministry completely self-financing including capital investments, for the entire five-year plan period.

It is argued, surely rightly, that the annual breaks of the past are unsuitable as the development of scientifically based projects require longer periods. It may be that the organisational changes in Soviet engineering in the next five years will prove to be more interesting than its products.

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### NEW WORKS CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for this appointment on SALARY GRADE 4/5 (£1,590 to £2,148 per annum). Applicants for the post must have passed Parts 1 and 2 of the L.C.E. examination and have waterworks experience.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Committee for the Water Industry (Non-Manual Staffs).

Assistance with housing accommodation available if required.

Reasonable removal expenses will be paid.

Casual Users Car Allowance, on Class I.

The Board supply a population of 210,000 and have a large programme of works in hand.

Applications stating age, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and giving the names of two referees, should be delivered to the Engineer and Manager, 14 Portland Street, Southport, not later than 3rd July, 1971.

### PRODUCT DESIGN ENGINEER

This appointment offers excellent scope to do interesting design work involving electro-mechanical assemblies associated with domestic and industrial appliances.

Applicants should hold an H.N.C. or equivalent qualification and preferably be experienced in the design of products using plastic and small metal components suitable for both small and large quantity production methods.

The company is a major supplier of cables and end terminations to the motor, aircraft and domestic electrical industries, with factories in Lancashire and Scotland, and the successful applicant will be offered conditions of service in keeping with the company's leadership in these fields.

Apply by letter to:—The Personnel Manager, Rist's Wires & Cables Ltd., Lower Mithouse Lane, Newcastle, Staffs.

**Rist's Wires & Cables Ltd**  
**RWC**

### EDINBURGH CORPORATION

### NAPIER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Department of Building & Civil Engineering

### CIVIL ENGINEER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to lecture in the Napier National Diploma and Certificate courses in Civil Engineering and/or to be a Corporate Member of an appropriate Senior Institution.

Salaries in accordance with Scottish Teachers' Salaries Memorandum 1970 amended by the Remuneration of Teachers (Scotland) (Amendment) No. 21 1971.

**£1,158-£2,820 per annum**

Placing on the scale will be dependent on approved industrial and/or teaching experience. An additional payment of £105 per annum is made in respect of approved teaching qualifications. A person appointed without possessing an approved teaching qualification will be given the opportunity to qualify by attending an "in service" course.

Application forms and further particulars from the Secretary to the Department of Building & Civil Engineering, Napier College, Edinburgh EH10 5DT, to whom applications should be returned by 21st June, 1971.

## Works Management-Cable Production

Zambia c.£6,000 p.a.

**Company:** Major manufacturers and distributors of electrical wire and cable, who are part of an international organisation, with one of the most modern plants in Africa.

**Vacancies 1)** Potential Works Manager to report to the General Manager and be responsible for production, engineering and technical departments and a liaison with Swedish/American technical consultants.

**2)** Works Engineer, to control Engineering Department including direct responsibilities for mechanical and electrical plant maintenance and machine installations.

**The Men:** The Works Manager will be a Chartered Engineer between 30 and 45 with 5 years experience in the cable industry and detailed expertise in plastic armour cable production. The Works Engineer will have 2 years extensive experience in engineering stores control and preventive maintenance systems. He should be an Electrical Engineer with knowledge of D.C. and eddy current drive controls or a Mechanical Engineer with good knowledge of cable industry manufacturing systems. Minimum of H.N.C. required.

**Rewards:** Both men will take up their duties not later than September at Lusanya in Zambia's modern copper belt region. For the potential Works Manager a 3 year contract package of up to £6,000 per annum including a basic salary, gratuity, housing allowance, and generous fringe benefits. A similar package of up to £5,000 for the Works Engineer.

**Management Personnel**  
Hilbert House 97 Portsmouth Road Guildford Surrey  
Write briefly or telephone MIKE WARREN  
**GUILDFORD 64858**

## PRODUCTION ENGINEER

This vacancy, for a Production Engineer to take charge of an existing department, is due to promotion within our expanding Company.

The man appointed will be responsible for such duties as Process Planning, Estimating, Work Study, jig & Tool Design. His functional interests will range widely from the initiation of new products and the innovation of new production methods to the creation of time standards, costs analysis and plant recommendations.

Although industrial experience and technical qualifications are important, equally vital are leadership and administrative qualities together with the ability to generate respect from both his own staff and works personnel.

We produce a large variety of Testing Machines for the Technical and Scientific market and are, therefore, involved in manufacturing both quantity and batch production techniques. Although we are an old-established Company, we operate a modern factory and can offer attractive conditions of employment.

Apply in writing (quoting ref. PE/21, with brief details and indicating salary required, to:

**Works Manager,  
AVERY-DENISON LTD.,  
Moor Road, Leeds, LS10 2DE.**

(Envelopes should be marked "CONFIDENTIAL.")

## PENNINE AREA SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER (Civil)

### Area Engineering Department

The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of building and civil engineering drawings, design work and the preparation of specifications for building projects including substations up to and including 33kV.

The majority of the building work is placed out to contract and experience supervising contract works, taking off and approving progress payments, together with dilapidation reports on existing buildings is required. A professional qualification in building and/or civil engineering would be an advantage.

Salary within the range: £2,412/£3,045 plus £60 per annum.

NJB Conditions.

Applications or forms to be obtained from the Manager, Norwich, Jubilee Street, Norwich, NR1 1ES, and returned to him by 25th June, 1971.

## Yorkshire Electricity Board

### SPECIALIST ENGINEER

(Industrial Development), Hull

Applications are invited from engineers with a wide experience in all aspects of the utilisation of electricity in industry and who have a sound knowledge of industrial processes and applications. Preference will be given to candidates who have proved their ability to sell energy and equipment in the industrial field.

Salary within the range £2,475/£3,105 per annum. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and present position, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to:

**The Manager, Yorkshire Electricity Board,  
Hull Area, Ferensway, Hull, E. Yorks.  
not later than 23rd June, 1971.**

## Production Engineers

£2,000+

Our Client situated in the North of England wishes to appoint suitable applicants aged under 40 years of age, who have extensive Machine Tool experience in the Light Precision Electro Mechanical Industry.

They should be capable of initiating and implementing replacement Plant and Equipment Programmes for method improvement and cost reduction to the value of £20-£30,000. A knowledge of Numerical Control is essential.

The usual fringe benefits associated with a large company together with generous removal expenses will be offered.

Write requesting an application form to D. Wolstenholme, Queens Chambers, 5 John Dalton Street, Manchester M2 6BT, quoting reference no. MP 8344/76 on the envelope.

**CONFIDENTIAL REPLY SERVICE:** Applications are acknowledged by return and forwarded to our client unless addressed to Riley Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. Our clients undertake to treat all applications in strict confidence.

**Riley (Advertising) Ltd.**  
THE RILEY ORGANISATION  
THE COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE IN COMMUNICATION AND RECRUITMENT  
LONDON BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW LEICESTER MANCHESTER NEWCASTLE

## Mechanical Engineering Staff

(a) Assistant Engineer—A.P. 315—£1,605 to £2,350  
to undertake the design and preparation of drawings and specifications for the improvement or replacement of mechanical plant and heating installations in Council's public buildings.

(b) Technical Assistant—Tech. 3—£1,605 to £1,856  
to inspect and report upon mechanical and heating plant and supervise repair work.

Applications for either of these posts should have an appropriate qualification and the salaries paid to each case will depend upon age, qualifications and experience.

Annual car allowance and removal expenses paid in appropriate cases.

Forms from Borough Architect-Director of Development, 207 Lavender Hill, London, S.W.11, (01-474 8295).

Send to: 21st June, 1971.

## Assistant Civil Engineer

for Heathrow Airport (£2100-£3100)

We need a man to assist in the design and supervision of new works to be carried out at Heathrow Airport. The successful applicant will have experience in the design and construction of heavy duty pavements and will probably have some knowledge of drainage, road works and traffic engineering. He will be a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or currently working towards those qualifications.

The starting salary we offer will be within the range quoted, dependent on qualifications and experience. Other benefits include a contributory pension scheme, sick pay scheme, good holidays and restaurant facilities.

If interested, please write with full details to:

Miss M. Gallacher  
BAA Personnel  
2 Buckingham Gate  
London SW1

**British Airports Authority**

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

required to assist on expanding sites covering aspects of electrical works in the North West Region, U.K.

This is an excellent opportunity for the selected applicant to join a rapidly expanding Organisation in this field. Good salary, superannuation scheme and company car provided.

Please write stating age, details of experience and positions held to

**TV 130 THE GUARDIAN  
21 John Street, London W.C.1.**

**THE THOUGHTS OF CITIZEN DOE**

Deadly... not like the old days of Willy Hamwood... says Maurice Tale.

And Victor Trumper... greatest artist of them all... remember how he forced old Archie MacLaren to play in 1902... what a performance!

Of course not—but I've read what MacLaren told Cardus—haven't you?

But surely you weren't there in 1902?

Deadly... now there was a master... I'll never forget seeing the Don in action.

What am I saying? The only time I've been to the Bradford was a duck before I got there.

Of course that's it! I didn't believe it was now a literary activity like sagas and miracle plays.

How... this lot could do with a better script...

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 424

ACROSS													DOWN												
1. Diversified in colour (10).	7. Despatch note (7).	8. Tubes (5).	10. André French author (4).	11. Guard (8).	13. Journalist (6).	15. Brook (6).	17. Go off (8).	18. William Quaker (4).	20. Storms (5).	22. Go off (7).	23. In error (10).	1. Very bright (3).	2. Bar, scoff, bird (3).	3. English cathedral (8).	4. Cut off (8).	5. Stretch (5).	6. Chief culprit (10).	9. A tall amphibian (10).	12. Relies upon (6, 2).	14. Whole number (4).	16. Slide (anagram) (6).	19. Kind of wood (5).	20. Precious stone (4).		

**Solution No. 423**

Across: 6. Emancipation; 8. Dollar; 9. Piracy; 11. Weir; 13. Smack; 15. Frigate; 17. Stars; 19. Fir; 20. Scholarships.

Down: 1. Melodrama; 2. Vandal; 3. Scarlet; 4. Salt; 7. Starve; 12. Obsolete; 14. Carton; 16. Garlic; 18. Soap.



## SITUATIONS

## Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

## ARCHITECTS

£2,029—3,622/SARAWAK

For work in either the Public Works Department Headquarters or in Divisional Office. Headquarters duties comprise the design of various types of public buildings and administrative work in connection with drafting of contracts. Divisional Office duties generally comprise supervision and the organisation of building contracts and maintenance work. Candidates, male and aged 28-40, must be ARIBA with at least three years post-qualification experience. An aptitude for designs based on reinforced concrete-framed structures would be an advantage. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## TRAINING CO-ORDINATOR

£3,677/SWAZILAND

To develop training programmes and syllabi and advise on implementation of training schemes, staffing and management of training institutions. To study relationship between training and localisation programmes and to assist with development of local training officers. Candidates should have considerable experience in organisation, administration and in conducting background and functional training in public administration preferably in a developing country. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## ADVISER IN EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY

£4,230—5,365/BRAZIL

To establish working contacts with industry in Brazil to get a heavy involvement in the research programme in the extractive metallurgical sector. He should have a good theoretical background and experience of research from laboratory investigations of new ores to pilot plant extraction. Experience in the process of chlorination of ores of refractory metals and/or processes of electrodeposition of fused halides would be an advantage. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £730—£1,365 p.a. On contract for one year.

## CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

£3,136—3,244/MALAWI

To control and manage sawmills including kilns, creosote and tannin preservation plants. He must have several years' relevant commercial experience. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:  
The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH.

Sales Managers  
Cosmetics and Toiletries

a London and South East  
b South Eastern Counties  
c North Midlands

An International Corporation wants three men to be responsible to the National Sales Manager for the development of sales and management of the field sales force within the above areas. They will be responsible for setting individual sales targets, motivating, assessing and training their sales teams.

The men appointed will have had field sales force management experience with a major company and must have good connections within the areas.

REWARD: Salaries starting to £2,850 with car and bonus scheme, which is expected to gross at £300 per year. Apply in confidence. Ref: 88/212 with full details.

## Hales &amp; Hindmarsh Associates Ltd.

Century House, 30/31 Jewry Street, Winchester, Hants.  
Telephone Winchester 66699

## Opportunities in Hong Kong

Applications are invited for the following appointments on contract for an initial term of three years. Starting salaries are calculated on the basis of one increment in the scale for each completed year since obtaining the minimum qualification. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants, subsidised accommodation and free medical attention. A terminal Gratuity of 17% of total emoluments is also payable.

## SENIOR CONTROLLER OF POSTS

£4,457—£4,865

To be responsible for the efficient running of the Post Office Accounts and Finance branch including security arrangements in connection with stocks of stamps and orders for new supplies; control of PVO's bank account; preparation of revenue and expenditure estimates and of international money order and parcel arrangements; issue of licences; control of postal services and the preparation of commercial accounts; rates and fees.

Male candidates, preferably under 45 and possessing a recognised accountancy qualification, must have a thorough knowledge of all postal accounting methods including at least ten years' experience in post office self-accounting procedure; ability to apply the requirements of the UPU Convention and Regulations and experience relevant to the fulfilment of the above duties.

## QUANTITY SURVEYORS

£2,256—£4,309

To prepare bills of quantities, specifications, contract documents, estimates and stores tenders; post-contract work including arrangements of sub-contracts, preparation of interim certificates, measurement and pricing of variations and agreement of final accounts. Candidates should preferably be under 45 and ARICS in either New Syllabus (quantity surveying) or Old Syllabus (building or quantity surveying) with at least one year's post-qualification experience. Female candidates may also be considered in the scale £1,924—£4,309.

For further information about either of these vacancies please write briefly, stating age, qualifications and experience, to:

The Appointments Officer,  
Room 3011, Eland House,  
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

## County Borough of TEESIDE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
SECTION HEAD

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Section Head in the Education Department. Applicants should have a degree and/or an appropriate professional qualification, and administrative experience at a responsible level.


Salary scale: £2,106 to £2,751 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Wealdlands Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 3BN, to whom completed forms should be returned by 25th June, 1971.

ASSISTANT  
EDUCATION  
& TRAINING  
OFFICER

English College require at their Head Office in central Manchester a lady assistant to their Group Education and Training Officer. The work is mainly administrative and clerical relative to the further education and training of Head Office staff. Related experience in personnel training or other educational fields would be particularly helpful. The ideal age range is 24 to 35. First class condition of service. Salary will be according to present experience and qualifications. Please reply briefly to:  
Group Appointments Manager  
ENGLISH COLLEGE LIMITED  
56 Oxford Street  
Manchester M60 1HJ

## SKELLYS

The new name for  on Merseyside

Ford have appointed us Distributors for North Liverpool, Bottle and Kirby. We're developing the most modern Ford Car Sales/Service Centre ever seen in the North on a purpose built site in Litherland, Merseyside. Building of this and our Ford Truck Specialist Dealership at 60, Howard Street is well under way. The investment would be around £750,000 over the next few years. However, as with our other Ford Dealerships, one of our most important initial investments is in our Senior Management. Therefore we invite applications for the following key position in preparation for opening late Summer this year.

## Financial Controller

UP TO £4,000 PER ANNUM PLUS CAR

This position is open to a qualified accountant aged around 30 with at least five years' experience in commerce, preferably retail or manufacturing. Responsibilities will cover the financial control of all departments within the dealership (sales, service, parts, petrol and oil) and co-ordination of departmental management to form a good, effective unit. A fully integrated and sophisticated accounting system will be established to produce rapid and accurate monthly sales figures and profitability returns from each department. Budgets for liquidity and cash flow projections will also be the responsibility of the Financial Controller. The overall responsibility for sales ledger is a vital function, therefore an aggressive attitude towards credit control must be adopted. An accounting staff in the region of 10 personnel, plus a credit controller/office manager, will run the day-to-day book-keeping. If you feel you have the drive, initiative and enthusiasm to fill this vital post, the long-term rewards could be substantial. The above position carries non-contributory pension scheme, free life insurance.

## SKELLYS

Applications for this position should be addressed in confidence to Mr. Sheppard Skelly, Skelly Group, Head Office, The White House, Windmill Hill Street, Newsham, Liverpool.

## CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE

Lecturer in Personnel Management  
£2529-£3902

The Civil Service College provides a wide range of management training for civil servants at its three centres in Sunningdale, London and Edinburgh.

This post will be based on either London or Sunningdale and carries responsibility to the Director of Studies in Personnel Management. The duties will include lecturing on general personnel management subjects, organisational behaviour, and the skills and techniques associated with appraisal and career development. There will also be participation in the development of forms of group training and in the design, organisation and evaluation of short management courses and seminars. Research facilities will be available.

Candidates should normally have a degree, preferably in psychology or sociology, or an equivalent qualification. Training at post-graduate level in occupational psychology or a related subject, wide experience of personnel work, particularly in management development, and lecturing experience are desirable.

The appointment will be offered on a five year contractual basis. Starting salary could be above the minimum of the quoted scale.

Fuller details of this appointment may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephoning BASINGSTOKE 02522 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 7696 (24-hour "Answerphone" service) quoting reference G/7739/C. Closing date 5th July 1971.

## Sheffield Polytechnic

## ADMINISTRATOR AND REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for two key posts in the Polytechnic administration which has been expanded and re-structured to provide for future development.

**REGISTRAR**  
He will lead a division responsible for the complete range of academic affairs—servicing of the Academic Board and its committees, course submissions and approvals, examinations—and also the maintenance of computerised student records and statistics. Additional responsibilities will include all Polytechnic publicity and utilisation of accommodation. Applicants must be graduates, preferably with relevant experience in higher education.

**ADMINISTRATOR**  
He will be responsible for organising and directing the financial procedures of the Polytechnic in accordance with financial rules including preparation of revenue estimates and the detailed control and recording of expenditure. Another main area of responsibility includes all Polytechnic central services and the maintenance and cleaning of buildings. Applicants should have considerable experience and hold an appropriate professional qualification. Experience in Local Government or higher education would be an advantage.

These posts will demand considerable initiative and skill in supervising staff over a wide range of functions and the maintenance of effective links with other administrative units.

Salary scale: £2,336—£2,949  
Application forms and further details are obtainable from The Secretary (Ref. G), Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond Street, Sheffield, S1 1WE.

## MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

## COMPANIES INFORMATION SECRETARY

Experienced Secretary required to maintain company records. The post will be located in the Library and will involve personal contact with senior members of the School. Proficiency in typing and shorthand are required and an ability to maintain an efficient filing system. Excellent working conditions, four weeks' holiday. Further details and application forms from—

The Administrative Officer  
Manchester Business School  
University Precinct  
South Street West  
Manchester M15 6PB

BUTCHERY MANAGER  
AND BUYER  
PETERBOROUGH

Foremost amongst the new towns in plans to double population by 1981, the city is situated on the A1 road, 81 miles from London. The Society is successful, has a turnover in excess of £10m. per annum, and is increasing.

Vacancy owing to retirement of present Manager. The Butchery Department, annual turnover £600,000, operates modern, well-equipped Abattoir/Cooked Meats Factory. High potential for increased sales.

Minimum N.A.C.O. salary £2,600, negotiable. House or flat available. Disturbance allowance.

Application forms from: Chief Executive Officer, Peterborough & District Co-operative Society Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough, to be returned before 29th June, 1971.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDINBURGH CORPORATION

## Napier College of Science and Technology

Applications are invited for full-time appointment to the academic staff of LECTURER in the following subjects:

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. The person appointed will be required to teach engineering subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. This post is concerned with the three-year, full-time College Diploma in Automotive Engineering and will involve the teaching of Automotive Engineering and related subjects.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN PHOTOGRAPHY AND PRINTING. This post is concerned with the three-year, full-time College Diploma in Photography and will involve the teaching of Photography and related subjects.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN PHYSICS. The person appointed will be required to teach physics subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN CHEMISTRY. The person appointed will be required to teach chemistry subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN BIOLOGY. The person appointed will be required to teach biology subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN MATHEMATICS. The person appointed will be required to teach mathematics subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN HISTORY. The person appointed will be required to teach history subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN GEOGRAPHY. The person appointed will be required to teach geography subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN ARTS. The person appointed will be required to teach arts subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN MUSIC. The person appointed will be required to teach music subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN PE. The person appointed will be required to teach physical education subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN DRAMA. The person appointed will be required to teach drama subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN DANCE. The person appointed will be required to teach dance subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN SPORT. The person appointed will be required to teach sport subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN LANGUAGE. The person appointed will be required to teach language subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. The person appointed will be required to teach foreign language subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES. The person appointed will be required to teach classical language subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN MODERN LANGUAGES. The person appointed will be required to teach modern language subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN LITERATURE. The person appointed will be required to teach literature subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN PHILOSOPHY. The person appointed will be required to teach philosophy subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN THEOLOGY. The person appointed will be required to teach theology subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN RELIGIOUS STUDIES. The person appointed will be required to teach religious studies subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN SOCIAL SCIENCES. The person appointed will be required to teach social science subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN NATURAL SCIENCES. The person appointed will be required to teach natural science subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES. The person appointed will be required to teach environmental studies subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN HEALTH STUDIES. The person appointed will be required to teach health studies subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN LAW. The person appointed will be required to teach law subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN POLITICAL STUDIES. The person appointed will be required to teach political studies subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN ECONOMICS. The person appointed will be required to teach economics subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN BUSINESS STUDIES. The person appointed will be required to teach business studies subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES. The person appointed will be required to teach management studies subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN ACCOUNTING. The person appointed will be required to teach accounting subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN FINANCE. The person appointed will be required to teach finance subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN MARKETING. The person appointed will be required to teach marketing subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach operations management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN QUALITY MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach quality management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach project management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN RISK MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach risk management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN SUPPLY MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach supply management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN TIME MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach time management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN VALUE MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach value management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN VOLUME MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach volume management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN WEIGHT MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach weight management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN WISDOM MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach wisdom management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

TEACHER GRADE 1 IN WITNESS MANAGEMENT. The person appointed will be required to teach witness management subjects to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course.

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# The North-west commercial scene

by TOM ALLAN

THE forecasting of demand for office, shop, and commercial property is such a complicated business and the time lag between conception and realisation of development schemes so long, that it is surprising that developers are ever right. That they are right occasionally is to their credit.

At the moment, Manchester is suffering from a shortage of office space. There is, however, plenty of space in the pipeline and when it is ready there could arise a surplus. The pendulum of shortage and surplus is one of the factors affecting rents and most towns suffer from its swing at one time or another. Parts of the Manchester Piccadilly Plaza office development were vacant for a while and some long faces thought that saturation point had been reached. But the market has moved on and it will—and it will catch up with any temporary surplus which might arise in the next two years. Rents of new office space are up to £1.50 to £1.75 a foot and to this basic cost has to be added the cost of partitioning the open floor areas of the modern block. At the higher level, the rents reflect the provision of air conditioning, although there is not much of that in existing buildings in Manchester at the moment.

The shortage of new office space has forced up the rents of the older buildings which have been well modernised. Two years ago rents of improved offices stood at 75p to 85p a foot but now they can reach £1.25 to £1.35 per foot for the best. Few of the improved buildings need partitioning; indeed some rooms are thrown together to provide the spaciousness that modern office dwellers seem to prefer.

Liverpool's pendulum has, on the other hand, swung the other way. It is hardly the word but there are more new offices on offer at the moment than the market can handle. Although the tower block beside Lime Street Station is some way away from the traditional office centre of the city, it has been empty for longer than would

have been expected and the city will have to wait and see if demand one day overtakes it. Other and later buildings have been let.

Shopping space in Manchester is being provided as liberally as office space and the pipeline is gushing square foot after square foot. The new Arndale scheme by Town and City, the new Central and District scheme, and the St Mary's Gate development will provide substantial numbers of new shops. The new schemes will consolidate Market Street as the principal shopping street, but the quality shopping area of King Street and St Anne's Square will no doubt still attract its custom. It will be interesting to see how the new schemes affect the rents along Market Street and also how they affect the secondary trading streets like Oldham Street. The local authority's new car park in Oldham Street could bolster up its turnover.

## Empty shops

Liverpool has a gushing pipeline too, and many of the shells of new shops are standing unfilled and empty. Admittedly letting pressure has hardly yet been applied and there is some confidence that when the run starts the new shopping schemes will buzz with activity—and shoppers. Anyone with a feel for development can be forgiven his nervousness—there seems to be a lack of over-provision—but the pendulum never stops and today's stock can be swallowed on the swing. Car parking looks as though it could be a problem. Shops are pulling ahead of car parking provision and somebody is going to have to adjust the balance and that somebody might have to be the ratepayer. There is an enormous amount of investment in Liverpool and much of it has not so far begun to rise from the ground. When it does, it is to be hoped that car parking will match it.

Although Liverpool's shops and offices may be causing a frown or two, high prices are being paid for indus-

trial land, particularly for sites near the docks. Figures of £30,000 to £50,000 an acre are quoted and this level of spending causes even the Manchester agents some surprise.

Manchester itself, served so well by a constantly improving road and rail network, is strong in commerce and industry. Some redundancy is now occurring and some of the former factories have, when they have become vacant, been converted into warehouses—a slight shift from manufacture to distribution. This suits an area with a labour shortage—at least for the time being—and reinforces the regional status of the city. Whenever mergers of major national companies occur there is a risk that Manchester might lose its share of head office employment to another city, but Manchester is buoyant and retains sufficient manufacturing strength to keep it healthy in the short term.

The city's industrial policy is at the root of its health. One of the country's first industrial estates at Trafford Park is now a large industrial complex. The local authority has three major estates with some very respectable national names firmly entrenched in them and supporting them a series of smaller estates of varying sizes resulting from slum clearance programmes which are integrated in revitalised neighbourhoods and which accommodate the industries displaced by the clearance programmes.

Manchester has the development edge on Liverpool—although to be fair Manchester has the edge on most of her neighbors. But the pendulum swings and in a few years' time a different picture entirely could emerge. Salford a year or two ago was a worry to its leaders, it probably still is, but Salford's new shopping centre had been fully let before completion—a nice combination of enlightened letting policy and marketing achievement. A lot of people hope that the pendulum is swinging back towards prosperity for Salford. Manchester is no ugly sister but Salford has certainly been a Cinderella for too long.

## Crystal balls and other policies

PLANNING, like environment, is an overworked word and there is an almost extravagant confusion between what is planning and what is plainly expedient. In some quarters, they appear to mean the same thing. Governments on opposite sides are falling into the same trap—the present one by persisting in the belief that to bolster the weak, they must sap the strong.

Manchester is strong. It is a well run and well balanced community in the middle of a conurbation for which it acts as a regional and commercial centre. When local government action takes place, the Manchester conurbation will be a massive complex of differing standards, of buoyancy on the one hand and worn out industry on the other, of sparkling new buildings and sordid terraces.

The future is not just tomorrow. In 20 years' time, the strength of this vital area could have been sapped and

the strength of Manchester is the strength of the region. The proposed conurbation will need a shot in the arm and who will administer it if the constituents are all as groggy as each other?

Industrial firms in Manchester have been encouraged, sometimes pressed, to move out. A firm one of whose factories was displaced by slum clearance, wanted a new site in Manchester close to other factories in the group—convenient to administer, easy communication, in fact, just good business practice. The factory is now 25 miles away. No firm can hope to get an industrial development certificate in Manchester. The local authority with an excellent record of industrial provision would like to provide more. There seems little purpose in doing so if firms are to be pushed out.

The development areas, whether they are black, grey, or mottled, can still offer tax and grant incentives. The provision of better road and rail

communications would help most of the weak areas and this is in hand on a massive scale. Encouragement of this kind is right. But restrictions—artificial and political—are not and if they were lifted a lot of frustration would be lifted with them. Personal and corporate drive and enthusiasm could revitalise the whole conurbation and arrest any decline or erosion which could otherwise occur if the present policies are maintained.

Corporate enterprise is very real. Manchester and its corporate neighbours should be given their head now to plan a revitalised conurbation unfettered by restrictions. The towns will draw strength from each other and Manchester itself could lead the region into a new prosperity. Some of the towns already have their problems—a lot of industry is worn out and the picture is far from rosy. The region as a whole needs a plan—and the expediencies of restriction should not be part of it.

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## Chilly House for Rippon

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Rippon may be brilliant in Brussels and Luxembourg. Some day we may be allowed to know about that. Meanwhile, his Westminster style could do with a bit of polishing.

The main question arising from his unsatisfactory performance in the Commons yesterday was whether the anti-Marketisers were more irritated than the pro-Marketisers were depressed. Nobody could accuse him of being ingratiating. He gave almost everybody the brush-off with a kind of brusque impartiality. He even forgot to radiate the usual air of optimism, which was presumably intended to be taken for granted.

Perhaps Mr Rippon no longer feels it necessary to extend to MPs the diplomatic skill we must assume he possesses, but they do have their feelings. As it was, he failed to provide adequate reassurance on any of the main issues his statement dealt with—sugar, sterling, and fisheries—and left the general impression that the Government intends to get inside the Community first and do the real talking afterwards.

"He's brought back less than he would have done by staying at home!" The remark had an Irish splendour, but it came from Mr Milne, the member for Blyth. As for Mr Rippon's repeated assurance that the great thing was not to commit ourselves to policies until we are inside the Community, Mr Raphael Tuck had his own non-diplomatic translation of that: "Let's jump into the water blindfold, boys, and let's hope it's not too cold or too deep."

But this was sheer politeness compared with the tributes paid by that grim Conservative back-bencher, Mr Ronald Bell, whose comments on the sterling issue included phrases like "abject and humiliating surrender" and "broken-winded collapse". Even this failed to move Mr Rippon, who played the insult with the dearest of hats.

It is the critics, of course, who are the most vocal on these occasions, which makes it all the more vital to encourage the supporters. Yet Mr Rippon failed to lift his cap in response to the applause that had come his way from the Council of Europe, mentioned by Mr Ian Lloyd. And when Mr Roy Jenkins tried to comfort him by agreeing that a change in the role of sterling might be a good thing, Mr Rippon seemed to regard this as just another attack from the bodyline bowlers.

True, the ex-Chancellor had ventured to suggest, in his ever-courteous way, that there was a touch of mysteriousness in the proposals and it might be a good idea to clarify them, when Mr Rippon could get round to it. The Minister's terse response was to say that he recognised Mr Jenkins's difficulties in the matter. "Cheap!" some Labour men shouted. Ham-fisted was more the word.

Mr Wilson raised the question of steel. Had Mr Rippon read the Guardian article about the demands of the Six in that respect and could he repudiate it? "It seems to have some authenticity on the face of it," was Mr Wilson's comment. But Mr Rippon could not repudiate what he had not read.

"It's news to me," he was kind enough to say. He had made no such commitments. As far as arrangements with the Coal and Steel Community were concerned, he would be reporting to the House in due course. It all ended as suddenly, and as uncomfortably, as a practice plunge into a swimming pool without any water.

Parliament, page 3; leader comment, page 12

## Brain wave on Trent 'drain'

Scientists are working on a computer plan to clean up the river Trent—"the Drain of the Midlands"—and make its water drinkable.

All the murky details of the river are being studied, and an electronic brain is working out the cost, and best ways of cleaning it.

## Six debate: Labour puts off decision

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Labour's leaders yesterday failed to decide on the date for a Labour Party conference to approve or disapprove of Britain's entry into the Common Market.

After 40 minutes' discussion, Mr Wilson, Mr Jenkins, Mr Callaghan, and Mr Mikardo, the party chairman, decided that the timing should be left to a meeting of Labour's national executive on June 23. The executive has already committed the party to a conference—either special or normal—before Parliament is asked for a decision.

The leaders agreed yesterday that if there were to be a special conference it should be on July 10, 17, or 24, but deferred the decision.

It is assumed that the time taken to reach this decision was needed because the anti-Marketisers, represented by Mr Mikardo, wanted a quick decision by the conference against entry, while the pro-Marketisers, led by Mr Jenkins, wanted more time for a decision. Those who hoped to represent the majority of opinion within the Labour Party—Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan—assumed that the more time for Labour opinion to declare itself the better.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was held shortly after Labour's leaders had met. The meeting was told by Richard Mitchell, who held the floor for Labour in the recent by-election, that if a Labour conference were held now, there would be a majority against Britain's entry.

The question which concerned Labour's leaders yesterday was whether Labour would benefit from an early decision in Parliament on Britain's entry. Nobody knows whether the Labour Party would seek a decision of Parliament before the summer recess, but it is quite evident that a number of Tory MPs, including some who are in favour of Britain's entry, assume that the Government will defer a parliamentary decision until the autumn.

Mr Anthony Felt, the Conservative MP for Yarmouth, is calling on the Government to either hold a referendum or a general election before making the EEC decision. His private member's motion is due for debate in the Commons on Friday week.

A Commonwealth Prime Minister said last night that the Commonwealth could break up if Britain joins. Mr Lynden Pindling, of the Bahamas, was speaking on the eve of his return home. He talks with Mr Heath and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Mr Pindling, who came to Britain to discuss the effects of Britain's market entry on the Bahamas, said: "The Commonwealth concept runs contrary to the long established goals of the Commonwealth. I do not see how the Commonwealth could come out unaffected by the trading position between Britain and the Commonwealth."

The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva said last night that it was now turning more to help for the refugees generally and stepping up supplies of milk powder, multi-vitamin tablets, and baby food. It was awaiting further reports from its two delegates in the area but the indications were that the bigger problem now was the general debilitation of the refugees rather than the health hazards.

Oxford's disaster operations officer, Mr Michael Blackman, called yesterday that the cholera situation had "probably stabilised". The British Disasters Emergency Committee said yesterday that there had already been a large number of inquiries through the Post Office Giro by people responding to the national appeal launched on Tuesday. Even before the appeal had officially got under way, more than £50,000 had been donated.

● The Pakistan High Commission yesterday issued a statement about the incident at Birmingham in which the Pakistan Test cricketers were advised not to sign a hat for auction to aid Bengal cholera victims.

The commission said: "It is unfortunate that the purely humanitarian issue of relief for refugees in West Bengal is being given a political twist to malign Pakistan. Political issues have been dragged into it at the expense of purely humanitarian aspects."

The statement describes relief work and aid for refugees being done by Pakistan authorities and adds: "It was in this context that the Pakistan cricket team was advised not to get involved in what has become a political controversy."

Mr Norman Crowder, manager of the dry-cleaning service of ICI, said the fluid-perchloroethylene could be "lethal" if misused. He agreed with Mr Jonathan Playford, for the dead couple's family, that the chemical "could cause coma, drowsiness or death."

Mr and Mrs Kutz died because they exceeded the accepted load of 8lb. and overloaded the dry-cleaning machine. Mr Crowder said. He added that the garments were not dried effectively and the tumbling process compressed the articles, trapping the fluid inside them.

Recording a verdict of accidental death, Mr Thurston said: "These are the first fatalities in Britain due to the fluid."

There are 1,100 identical machines in use in Britain and they are made in America.

A coroner criticised safety precautions in coin-operated laundries yesterday after bearing how overloaded dry-cleaning machines can become lethal. He also warned the public against the dangers of one type of fluid used in dry-cleaning clothes. The inquest was held into the deaths of a couple.

The coroner, Mr Gavin Thurston, asked: "Is the advice and precautions given to the public using coin-operated dry-cleaning machines adequate?" It was desirable that the associations concerned in the business should consider seriously further advice for the public.

The Westminster inquest was told that Mr Joseph Kutz, aged 68, and his wife, Gertrude, aged 57, died after visiting an automatic laundry near their home in Ivor Place, Camden Town. A policeman called to the flat in Gloucester Place, Camden, described the "overpowering smell" resembling dry-cleaning fluid when he broke into the flat and found the couple lying dead on the bathroom floor.

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Five nurses, a doctor, and a supplies officer are in a medical team which The Save the Children Fund is sending to India to help the refugees from East Pakistan. The staff, seen in London yesterday, worked in the emergency situation in Eastern Nigeria. They are equipped to live under the most rugged conditions

## U Thant plan for relief

Continued from page one

RAF last night flew out a nine-man team of trained movements specialists who will unload the Support Command planes now flying supplies to Calcutta. Two Hercules and two VC10s have already made the journey and two more aircraft will land at Dum Dum by the end of the week. One RAF flight broke its journey at Geneva to take on saline solution for WHO.

There is likely to be a slight pause in the movement of material for the time being, not because of any unwillingness or lack of resources but simply because of congestion at the airport. Unicef, apart from dispatching medicines and money, has also sent 40 vehicles to help in the distribution. There is also a change of emphasis in the relief goods going out.

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● The Pakistan High Commission yesterday issued a statement about the incident at Birmingham in which the Pakistan Test cricketers were advised not to sign a hat for auction to aid Bengal cholera victims.

The commission said: "It is unfortunate that the purely humanitarian issue of relief for refugees in West Bengal is being given a political twist to malign Pakistan. Political issues have been dragged into it at the expense of purely humanitarian aspects."

The statement describes relief work and aid for refugees being done by Pakistan authorities and adds: "It was in this context that the Pakistan cricket team was advised not to get involved in what has become a political controversy."

Mr Norman Crowder, manager of the dry-cleaning service of ICI, said the fluid-perchloroethylene could be "lethal" if misused. He agreed with Mr Jonathan Playford, for the dead couple's family, that the chemical "could cause coma, drowsiness or death."

Mr and Mrs Kutz died because they exceeded the accepted load of 8lb. and overloaded the dry-cleaning machine. Mr Crowder said. He added that the garments were not dried effectively and the tumbling process compressed the articles, trapping the fluid inside them.

Recording a verdict of accidental death, Mr Thurston said: "These are the first fatalities in Britain due to the fluid."

There are 1,100 identical machines in use in Britain and they are made in America.

A coroner criticised safety precautions in coin-operated laundries yesterday after bearing how overloaded dry-cleaning machines can become lethal. He also warned the public against the dangers of one type of fluid used in dry-cleaning clothes. The inquest was held into the deaths of a couple.

The coroner, Mr Gavin Thurston, asked: "Is the advice and precautions given to the public using coin-operated dry-cleaning machines adequate?" It was desirable that the associations concerned in the business should consider seriously further advice for the public.

The Westminster inquest was told that Mr Joseph Kutz, aged 68, and his wife, Gertrude, aged 57, died after visiting an automatic laundry near their home in Ivor Place, Camden Town. A policeman called to the flat in Gloucester Place, Camden, described the "overpowering smell" resembling dry-cleaning fluid when he broke into the flat and found the couple lying dead on the bathroom floor.

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## Cholera kills 700 in Sudan

By our Foreign Staff

Cholera has been reported from the Southern Sudan. The death toll is said to have reached about 700 over the past 2½ months, including 141 in one village north of the Juba-Vei road.

World Health Organisation officials in Geneva said yesterday that they had received no official reports of an outbreak in the Sudan but had received information from the Sudan Government. Sudanese authorities yesterday said there had not been a single case of cholera in the Sudan.

The WHO has had official confirmation of several hundred cholera deaths in Chad during the past few days. The Ugandan

Government has also confirmed 211 cases there, and 12 deaths. In Kenya 16 nomadic Turk-bana tribesmen have died.

The main area of the Sudan involved in the outbreak is the Eastern Equatoria province, which is the centre of the conflict between the Sudan Government and the Southern Sudan resistance movement, the Anya-Nya. An added danger comes from the spread of refugees from the region into the neighbouring countries. Uganda alone has scores of thousands of refugees in camps not far from the Sudanese border.

The Anya-Nya says that the Sudan Government has been vaccinating its troops but not the civilian population.

A pole trap, or pole gin, is a barbaric instrument which has been frowned on by the law since 1880. It is basically the classic spring-jawed gin trap, of which there are thousands still hanging in sheds and barns across the country—set on a pole.

Traps made specially for birds, however, tend not to have teeth on the jaws. The bird lands on the centre plate, which is sometimes baited. The force of the spring throws both bird and trap off the pole, usually leaving the bird dangling on the end of a wire with a smashed leg.

## THE WEATHER

### AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Location	Temp.	Wind	Clouds
London	15.0	10.0	10.0
Paris	14.0	10.0	10.0
Brussels	14.0	10.0	10.0
Amsterdam	14.0	10.0	10.0
Frankfurt	14.0	10.0	10.0
Berlin	14.0	10.0	10.0
Cologne	14.0	10.0	10.0
Düsseldorf	14.0	10.0	10.0
Stuttgart	14.0	10.0	10.0
Munich	14.0	10.0	10.0
Vienna	14.0	10.0	10.0
Zurich	14.0	10.0	10.0
Geneva	14.0	10.0	10.0
Basel	14.0	10.0	10.0
Lucerne	14.0	10.0	10.0
Bern	14.0	10.0	10.0
Schaffhausen	14.0	10.0	10.0
Appenzel	14.0	10.0	10.0
Uri	14.0	10.0	10.0
Schwyz	14.0	10.0	10.0
Unterwalden	14.0	10.0	10.0
Glarus	14.0	10.0	10.0
Appenzel A.O.	14.0	10.0	10.0
Appenzel S.O.	14.0	10.0	10.0
Valais	14.0	10.0	10.0
Vaud	14.0	10.0	10.0
Fribourg	14.0	10.0	10.0
Soleure	14.0	10.0	10.0
Neuchâtel	14.0	10.0	10.0
Jura	14.0	10.0	10.0
Saint Gallen	14.0	10.0	10.0
Graubünden	14.0	10.0	10.0
Glarus	14.0	10.0	10.0
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